

JUNE

ple more signal advantages than were ever before secured to an Indian people, by any treaty heretofore entered into by this Government. This treaty dispenses equal justice to the rich and poor, without favor or partiality to a solitary individual.

One word, sir, upon the subject of the remonstrance of the fifteen thousand Cherokees, against the execution of the treaty. Including every Indian soul, now in the Cherokee country East, their number cannot amount to fifteen thousand—the whole of the men, women, and children, including the infants at the breast, and they do not amount to that number. Here, then Mr. President, we have a forcible illustration of the imposition practiced upon honorable Senators, who become the organs of the fashionable petitioners of the present day. Sir, the facts which I state are susceptible of proof, before any tribunal whatever. I therefore, hope we shall hear no more about the fifteen thousand Cherokee complaints.

But, sir, I could bear with patience and composure all this delusion and ignorance, and impertinent intermeddling, but for the apprehended mischief and evil which the opponents of the Government are likely to bring upon the poor Cherokees themselves, and for whom they profess to feel such strong sympathy. The opponents of the Government, and their pious friends, will not let the Indians go. Every expedient has been resorted to for the purpose of preventing these people from entering into their goodly inheritance. I fear nothing will satisfy the tender mercies of those who are intermeddling with this subject, but another Indian war. It requires an extraordinary share of philosophy to exercise composure under such provocations as are directly addressed to the southern people from day to day in this chamber, under the humble garb of petition. But, sir, I will not indulge in further remarks on this subject at present; for I cannot do so without feelings, which I do not wish to cherish.

CASE OF SPECTRAL ILLUSION.

The following very distinct and interesting narrative was read to the London Phrenological Society, and communicated for insertion in the Phrenological Journal; by its learned author, a member of the English bar:

"In December, 1823, A. was confined to his bed by inflammation on the chest, and was supposed by his medical attendant to be in considerable danger. One night, while unable to sleep from pain and fever, he saw, sitting in a chair, on the left side of the bed, a female figure, which he immediately recognized to be that of a young lady who had died about two years before. His first feeling was surprise, and perhaps a little alarm; his second, that he was suffering from delirium. With this impression, he put his head under the bed clothes, and after trying in vain to sleep, as a test of soundness of his mind, he went through a long and complicated process of metaphysical reasoning. He then peeped out, and saw the figure in the same situation and position. He had a fire, but would not allow a candle or nurse in the room. A stick was kept by his side, to knock for the nurse when he required her attendance.—Being too weak to move his body, he endeavored to touch the figure with the stick, but on a real object being put upon the chair, the imaginary one disappeared, and was not visible that night.

The next day he thought of little but the vision, and expected its return without alarm and with some pleasure. It took the same place as before, and he employed himself in observations. When he shut his eyes, or turned his head, ceased to see the figure; by interposing his hand, he could hide part of it, and it was shown by any material substance, by the rays of the fire which fell upon and were reflected from it. As the fire declined, it became less perceptible, and as it went out invisible. A similar appearance took place on several other nights, but it became less perceptible, and its visits less frequent, and the patient recovered from the fever.

He says that the impressions on his mind were always pleasing, as the spectre looked at him with calmness and regard. He never supposed it real; but was unable to account for it on any philosophical principle within his knowledge.

In the autumn of 1855, A.'s health was perfectly restored, and he had been free from any waking vision nearly eighteen months. Some circumstances occurred which produced in him great mental excitement. One morning he dreamed of the figure, which stood by his side in angry posture, and asked for a locket which the usually wore. He awoke, and saw it at the toilet, with the locket in his hand. He rushed out of bed, and it instantly disappeared. During the next six weeks, its visits were incessant, and the sensations which they produced were invariably horrible. Some years before, he had attended the dissection of a woman in a state of rapid decomposition; though much disgusted at the time, the subject had been long forgotten; but it was recalled by the union of its putrescent body with the spectre's features. The visits were not confined to the night, but frequently occurred while several persons were in the same room. They were repeated at intervals during the winter; but he was able to get rid of them by moving or sitting in an erect position. Though well, his pulse was hard, and generally from 90 to 100.

A. is a person of good education and literary habits. I have not the slightest doubt of his veracity. He never supposed the appearances above mentioned other than illusions. He has always had a propensity towards the supernatural, without any belief in it, and he ascribes these effects of imagination to the perusal of the "Tales of Wonder," and other ghost stories, when a boy. He will not allow me to lay before the Society an account of his head, as connected with this statement, as he would not like to be

called a dealer in the marvellous. I may, however, say, that idealism is large, and the reflective faculties very good."

Edinburgh Phrenol. Jour.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, speaks thus of the Rev. J. N. Maffitt, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, who has been known for some years in the southwest:—"This gentleman is certainly one of the most extraordinary men of the age. He is now preaching at New Orleans, and notwithstanding he has frequently presented himself before the people of that city, yet his fascinations are irresistible. We have heard some of the most bewitching orators both of the forum and the pulpit, in the United States; we have heard Preston, Clay, Bishop England, and McDuffie; but for imagery, enunciation, intonation, and a deep knowledge of the human heart, Mr. Maffitt stands unequalled. No wonder, then, that the people of New Orleans are still spell-bound by his matchless eloquence. No matter what may be the early education of a man, it seems impossible to listen to Mr. Maffitt without pronouncing him a minister from Heaven, to lead man to the regions of bliss."

Copy of a letter from BENJ. SNODGRASS to the Editor of the Jacksonville.

"GENTLEMEN:—As there has been much confusion and different reports as to the manner in which the troops in the U. S. service, under my command, have been paid, I think it due to the officer who acted as paymaster, that government should be informed what sort of money the volunteers received for their services, a short time since at Fort Mitchell, of Paymaster A. D. Stewart, of the U. S. Army.

"My regiment was principally paid with Treasury Notes, and gold and silver. The Treasury Notes, by all disposed to part with them, sold readily at a premium of from twelve to fifteen per cent over our own State currency. The Paymaster has thus faithfully discharged his duty to government and to the officers and privates of the regiment, and they have returned to their homes with money of the depreciation of which they entertain no fears.

"My best respects to A. D. Stewart, Paymaster of the United States Army."

BENJ. SNODGRASS,

Who commanded a Regiment of Alabama Volunteers six months in Florida.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

NORLE LIBERALITY.—His Honor the Mayor received yesterday, from the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$1,100, the contribution of that city for the relief of the sufferers by our recent conflagration. An act of such prompt and spontaneous benevolence awakes our liveliest and most heartfelt gratitude.—*Courier.*

GENUINE CHARITY.—"A citizen of Savannah," unwilling that his left hand should know what his right hand doeth, has transmitted us the sum of \$100, for the sufferers, by the fire, with strict injunctions not to make his name, in any way, public. He generously expresses the wish that the amount could be increased ten or twenty times. The Lord loveth the cheerful giver.—*Id.*

WASHINGTON, May 14.

WAR UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Like all factions in free States seeking to break down the institutions which protect the rights of the many against the machinations of the ambitious few who would usurp them, our Federal plan is obstinately—nay, malignantly—persevering in the effort to arrest the useful action of the Government. Mr. WEBSTER proclaimed that the doors of the Treasury would be shut, by the stoppage of payment by the banks holding their money in deposit. To compel them to stop, the country is now aware the whole policy of the Opposition was directed. Mr. BIDDLE, at the head of the great moneyed institution, led off with the expansion—overtrading followed—an immense surplus necessarily succeeded. The Treasury had more than thirty millions in deposit with the banks. After the banks and their customers had made their calculations on this unlooked for capital—after it was lent out and speculation was a foot at home, and extravagant engagements made abroad—when every thing was expected for a reaction and aid was indispensable—the Federal leaders were found busy in Congress to exhaust the deposits by a distribution of the surplus.—Then the foreign co-operators, with the domestic enemies of the Government, instantly cut off the credits of our merchants in England; then their bills were returned and specie demanded; the Federal presses in all our great cities clamored for the exportation of specie; "our first duty was to foreigners," they said. And finally, individual depositors, looking to the usurious profits to be made on ready money in the midst of the suspension, made their runs for their deposits. Mr. WEBSTER, as the herald of the disasters—the work of the most detestable conspiracy against the prosperity of a people ever ventured upon by a disappointed and almost desperate Juno of political leaders and gambling stockjobbers—was already on his way to the West, to impress in his harangues that all the calamities brought upon the country by the distribution of its revenue—the stoppage of the banks—the pressure on all classes, was the act of an Administration which had opposed all these schemes; and his prophecy that the Treasury was shut up, which he declared would be the result of the bank stoppage, was to be the theme of his orations. To be able to proclaim that the Government had failed—that it could not perform its functions for the want of money—it was supposed would at once bring down universal condemnation on the Administration as the authors of the national dishonor. It would be an argument that Government administered on Domestic ideas, could not get along—that the strong hand of an aristocratic dynasty, made omnipotent by the grasp of a National Bank, controlling currency and commerce, was indispensable to the restoration and maintenance of public credit.

Unluckily all this calculation of "the architect of ruin" failed. The banks stopped, but the Treasury was not shut up. The banks demanded time on the balances due to the Treasury, after the distribution to the States had exhausted their means. It was granted by the Government. The merchants asked time on their custom-house bonds for the millions due to the Treasury. I was allowed them.—The hand of the Government, so far from coming down heavily to add to the pressure on the banks and the over-trading community, extended facilities to them. It was only necessary that it should anticipate its accruing revenue, which had not been reached by the wasteful distribution, to effect all that was desirable. For this purpose, the issue of Treasury notes, redeemable within the year, was authorized by Congress. They were found universally acceptable. Under the derangement of the domestic exchanges, in consequence of the failure of the banks, they were almost everywhere throughout the Union at a premium above gold and silver, as answering the purpose of bills of exchange. To the merchants they were found an instant relief, as enabling them to pay their duties, without being subject to the heavy premium which they would have been obliged to give, for the millions of specie for which they were substituted in payments to the Government. The banks desirous to resume found the Treasury notes a help, inasmuch as they obviated that competition for specie, to be applied to payments to the Government, which would withdraw it from channels tending towards their vaults.

The experiment of the use of Treasury notes has thus again been fully made, and has worked well.—The banks at the principal points have resumed, and are resuming every where, under this beneficial policy. The merchants are obtaining new life under it. The creditors as well as the debtors of the Government have been universally benefited by it.—Not an interest except the political interest of the adversaries of the Government, has been injured by it; and now these adversaries are open-mouthed against it in Congress, without a fact or argument to countenance their hostility, and seek to defeat that anticipation of the revenues for the close of the year, which has worked so well for the first half of it.

But we do not complain of their warfare against the measure. It is natural that those who can only expect to thrive as a party by producing suffering in every class of society, and attributing it to the Administration, should oppose that which is found so well suited to put an end to the embarrassments they have engendered. We complain of the outrage upon all parliamentary decency, in the attempt to defeat by a sort of indirect physical force, what they know the majority of Congress and the country approve. For three weeks they kept up a *stare-off* debate on the subject of printing the report of the committee raised on the death of Mr. CILLEY, and for printing which, those who most strenuously opposed it felt themselves constrained to vote. That vote, after all this delay, was constrained at last only by the previous question. This brought up the Treasury note bill in Committee of the Whole, where the previous question cannot be called, and we beg our readers to look to our columns of Congressional proceedings, to mark the factious spirit in which this salutary measure is resisted. The same measure to which many of them stand pledged by former votes; a measure in which the immediate interests of the constituents of every one of them, banks, merchants, and all are involved; a measure necessary to enable the Government to perform its duties—to provide for the wants of the army, the navy—to keep in employment the laborers engaged in the public service—indeed, to pay the members the per diem for the time taken up by them in wasting the means of the Government, and exhausting the resources from which still they will insist on receiving their compensation—this measure they oppose from day to day, not by even the semblance of argument, but by speaking against time upon any thing and every thing, without the slightest reference to the subject.

It seems, from the report of the Intelligence, which we have before us, that Mr. Mason of Virginia, about sun-down on Saturday, began the game of *frustration* of the known intentions of the majority. At a quarter past six, we are told by the Intelligence's report, "that Mr. Mason moved that the committee rise; which motion was rejected by sixty-four yeas to eighty-six nays." This was after full debate—after all amendments were disposed of, and after the session had been protracted much beyond the ordinary period on any day, but especially on Saturday.—From this Mr. Mason, and every member in the House, saw that the House considered the discussion exhausted, and was resolved to adjourn.

"Mr. Mason proceeded until 7 o'clock, and gave way to a motion to adjourn." It was rejected by a still stronger vote. "Mr. Mason continued until after 8 o'clock; and then gave way for another motion to adjourn." This was the first attempt to drive the House to an adjournment. "The Hon. Wm. H. Johnson relieved Mr. Mason, and he held forth until a quarter before 9 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for the committee to rise." Here follows an attempt (after the vote against it was announced,) to force an adjournment on some pretext about a point of order, and this being put down, Mr. Johnson of Maryland then resumed the floor until twenty minutes past nine o'clock, when he again gave way to a motion by Mr. Chambers of Kentucky, that the committee rise.

This failed.

"Mr. Yorke then moved that the committee rise."

This was declared out of order.

"Mr. Johnson then resumed, and continued until half past nine o'clock, when he gave way to Mr. Graham of North Carolina, who moved that the committee rise."

It was again refused.

"Mr. Johnson resumed and continued until quarter before ten, when he gave way to Mr. Mitchell's motion to rise." Negatived.

"Mr. Johnson went on until five minutes before ten" when he gave way to Mr. Halsted's motion that the committee rise: negatived.

"Mr. Johnson resumed, and at five minutes after ten gave way to Mr. Dunn, who moved that the committee rise." Lost.

"Mr. Johnson resumed the floor, who gave notice that he should not again give way to a motion to rise. The next that should be made he would make himself, after speaking a few moments, he moved that the committee rise."

Mr. Johnson withdrew this, and gave way to Mr. Harper of Ohio, who went through the same farce of speaking a few moments, and giving way to motions to rise, and calling for counts, and having the body marching between tellers, until after twelve on the Sabbath.

We have copied this simple recital merely to show that discussion was not intended. The whole purpose of the Opposition, so unobscuringly manifested by some of them, is merely to worry the majority—to exhaust the Treasury—to deprive the Government of its proper resources—to prevent the Government from doing its duty—to compel the discharge of the laborers on the public works,

to make the Government break its faith with its agent and creditors abroad, and at home—in one word, to force it to fail in all its obligations, and put it in the condition of Mr. Biddle's Bank Government, and so cover the disgrace of the institutions under whose banner they fight, by a national degradation.

The present scenes in Congress perfectly establish the claims of the furious Opposition to all the honors of Federalism. Their effort to tarnish the credit of the country—to stop the wheels of Government—to breed riot and disorder in every quarter—to destroy by indecorum and violence the character of the body, and control, by a species of force, the will of the majority, which should govern—all go to prove that the party which once sought to destroy the credit of the Government—Nay, the Government itself, and humble it beneath the power of a foreign enemy, which set fire to its capital, and would have sacrificed the spirit of its institutions, with those who supported them, in the conflagration which consumed its archives, are now laboring in the same spirit in the re-edified halls. There is not a trait which characterized the ultra enmity of old Federalism to Republicanism, at any period of our history, that does not now exhibit itself in its new bedged offspring. *Globe.*

It will be seen, from the proceeding of today that the example of the last week's attempt to talk the Treasury empty, is still pursued by the Opposition. While we now write, Mr. Sergeant, the retained advocate of Mr. Biddle's bank, is speaking against them. He talks of short notice about a measure precisely the same in principle as that proposed at the September session, and merely protracting the use of the Treasury notes to the end of the year, contemplated in the terms specified on the very face of them. The object originally was to enable the Treasury to avail itself of its credit during the period through which the year's revenue was in the course of collection.

The Opposition now would make the impression that a loan would be preferable. Do these bank people wish to throw the Government in competition with the banks endeavoring to reinforce themselves with specie to sustain the resumption? If they do, they wish to defeat the resumption. If they are willing that the Government should use its credit in one form for the raising supplies, why object to it in that form in which the very collection of its revenue pays off the loan? It can only be because they wish to make a permanent national debt in the end & defeat the resumption of specie payments impracticable.

But it seems they will not allow a decision to be had even on their own scheme of a loan.—*Id.*

From the Globe.

Through the vigilance of the New Collector, some venerable abuses in the New York Customhouse are discovered; and yet the National Intelligencer's correspondent complains of "a reform operation in the Customhouse, the like of which is unparalleled." The turning out of the retinue that winked at, or slept over, such tricks as are described in the following from the New York Sunday News, is a sad thing!!

"An honest inspector opened a package, and found a true invoice therein, which had probably dropped into it by accident, just before its being closed; he compared it with one which it was pretended was the true document by the importers. Search was made, and it was found that the importers had long practiced the same trick—receiving with their package invoices at the rate of fifty per cent. less than the truth—and then another channel, the correct invoice.—The house to which we refer, is a branch of a British house, which was established in this city about a year since.

"It is needless to add that the largest operators in this transaction are among the missing."

"New discoveries, implications and arrests, are being made every day; and, as one of the guilty parties has become State's evidence, the whole truth will, probably, be fully developed."

WASHINGTON, May 17.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

We give the final proceedings upon this measure in the House.

The purpose of depriving the Treasury of the means to carry on the public service was pursued to the bitter end. The National Intelligencer discloses the object of the party, by rejecting, in anticipation, that "the Government of the United States would be the first to restore a benefit, a bankrupt law, if it could be brought as a corporation within the benefits of its provisions." The Editor is pleased to announce that "it had reached a state of absolute insolvency, and knew not whether to turn to pay the humblest creditor of the Government," and "is on the point of giving up the ghost."

This was precisely the feeling of the same party when the British burnt the Capitol; and drove Mr. MADISON from the Presidential mansion. Then the same party made it their effort to cut off all the resources of the Government—then they made a party covenant to discredit the Government in all quarters—then they secretly rejoiced at the massacre of the river Raisin, as at those of the Withlacoochee; now, then they voted against indispensable supplies for the public service as they do now, and proclaimed, with the same satisfaction, but with more truth, the triumphant flourish of this morning's Intelligence—"the destruction to which the Government has at last been reduced!"

But the old Federal party engaged on the side of England; in its war upon the Government, had one point in its favor, distinguishing it honorably from that of the present day. Those who now make war upon the Government to subjugate it to the foreign banking power, held in a sort of viceroyship, by Mr. BIDDLE, have themselves produced the emptiness of the Treasury, at which they scoff. They passed the Distribution law against the known will of the patriotic PRESIDENT; they multiplied the deposit banks, and forced the scattering of the public money, among numberless and feeble institutions, so as to

stimulate many to overaction, and be the supporting any, when the reaction came, produced the explosion which robbed the country of its means; and now, which scheme having succeeded, they could ascribe the periment of GENERAL JACKSON, which is seen in the end, has delivered his countrymen from their greatest enemy in the war, both cases over the curses of Federalism, as of late, he was the despotic Constitution, and the Federal aiders and abettors of interests were the patriots, the true patriots, the thought of nothing but the welfare of the country.

If any thing were wanting to show the destitution of principle in the Opposition to the Treasury note bill, that has just passed, it would be found by comparing the vote of the extra session on the same subject with the vote taken. The bill passed then by a vote of 100 yeas and 22 nays to 90 yeas and 10 nays. Then, every straggler of the Opposition, who had been whipped into the ranks, made to oppose the supplies, simply to influence on the Government, and to reduce its influence on the banks. It is, in fact, nothing more than a vote for the Government by the Opposition to consider themselves bank potentates, and vote against the Administration. Struck to the Administration, declared themselves to succumb, give "the means whereby it lives," keeping of the banks, and all will be well.

This morning's attempt to reconsider the proposition for a loan, as the means of supply, being cut off by the previous question, is not fairly tested. That the public may understand how utterly groundless this pretext is, we refer to the vote of last October on this proposition: It was rejected by a vote of 100 yeas and 22 nays to 90 yeas and 10 nays. Such other proposition for a limited issue of Treasury notes, and a sale of the United States Bank cut off yesterday by the previous question. The too, was rejected by a large majority at three session.—*Clobe.*

Branch Bank at Mobile.

We understand that the Branch of the Bank at Mobile is now discounting, nine notes at the rate of 50,000 dollars per week, will continue thus to discount until the end of the month. The rate of discount is 10 per cent. of dollars shall be put a float—giving preference to persons not previously indebted. The course it is suspected by some that the Bank Directors are influenced by motives foreign to the true interest of them, and their proceedings are being rigidly examined by the proper authorities. Instead of curtailing and reducing their disbursements, they are endeavoring to keep their policy to early return to specie payments, it seems to us, may prove erroneous, and produce results entirely different from those upon the State for a protracted period, and a deplorable and greatly depreciated currency. Again, when it was determined to issue additional half million of paper, would it not have comforted more to the relief of the oppressed by assisting those already indebted, and thereby enable them to meet their current liabilities, of inviting new customers and making loans, perhaps to shavers and others, who could not well without. We do not wish to judge harshly, but we think the course pursued is not wise.

It does seem that the policy of inviting a new class of debtors, as proposed, at this time, will strengthen to that party in our State, who are the continuance of a deranged currency, and by rendering the State Bank obnoxious from management, to induce its transfer to individual or private stock companies. If we mistake in a proposition was made at some previous session of the Legislature, to purchase this same Bank from the State, and it was then suggested that Mr. Biddle was the individual who had indirectly made the offer. Let the object of the Directors be honest or dishonest, there can be no impropriety in placing an account of their proceedings before the public.—*Democrat.*

It strikes us that the general banking of New York is, as yet, but very imperfectly understood. Numerous articles have already been published in comment on it, but the writers seem to have failed to study the measure they were discussing. It will in all probability, be a very different and highly beneficial influence on the Union.—Gradually it will revolutionize banking, and in the mean time, it will increase the demand for State bonds, encourage internal improvement, and insure to the country a sound and abundant currency.—In the end, it may materially assist in bringing into these States a sufficient amount of the precious metals to render it expedient to withdraw from circulation all bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

Public Advertiser.

DECATUR MONEY. We are happy to state that information lately received, is now only two weeks half percent below par in New Orleans. The desirable advance on our money in that city, has been effected by a determination, we understand, on the part of the Bank to receive a portion of the amount falling due on bills in its own notes.

Observer.

"The state of business" may be said to be the advance since the resumption of specie payments at New York, and the anticipation of the United States, at an early date. A feeling of confidence is springing up, and extending through the commercial community. The revival from the prostration of the last twelve months will have recovered, and by next Fall, commerce will have recovered its elasticity; and the winter season open, and the prosperity of our industrious and enterprising population.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

John Wilson, Speaker of the Lower House of the Arkansas Legislature, has been tried for the killing of J. S. Anthony, a member, and found guilty, not of the charge in the indictment, murder, but of *excessible homicide*. The venue of the case was changed, and no doubt the jury was packed up of such materials as Mr. Wilson was made of.

OUTRAGE.—The ship *Oconee*, on her passage from Liverpool to St. Marks, Florida, when near the Double headed Shot Key, was wantonly fired into on the 27th ult. by an armed vessel, which was afterwards proved to be the British brig of war *Wanderer*. The ship after being arrested in her course by the shots fired from the brig, was boarded by an officer from the latter, who made inquiries as to the owners, cargo, destination, &c. No reason was assigned for this outrageous proceeding on the part of the British commander.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 7, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

WM. C. PRICE,
ROBERT H. WILSON,
HUGH KERR,
J. D. WELLS.

We are authorized to announce Mr. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce SIMPSON C. NEWMAN of Lynchburg, DeKalb County, as a candidate to represent the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senate of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for Sheriff of this district, at the ensuing election, where there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the counties of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the lower branch of our State Legislature.

EXPANDED PATRIOTISM.—It is not usual for men to possess the qualities they are most disposed to boast of. Clamorous professions of devotion to the public interest are not the best evidences of disinterested sincerity. Let us take an example.

In our last paper we took occasion to point out the universal philanthropy of the Boston Evening Journal, as contained in an article which represented the entire slaveholding portion of the Union as disposed to hate their brothers of the North on account of their prosperity. The same article contained several contrasts of character, very agreeable, no doubt, to the self love of the Bostonians. We will now show what "expanded patriotism" is, as Mr. Webster calls it, from the same columns. The last number of the paper, (Mr. Sleeper, the Editor, being, we suppose, awake,) contains an article from which we make the following extracts.

"The election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency was secured by the votes of Virginia, and other of the Southern States. He is the first individual north of the Potomac, who ever received the vote of Virginia for this high office—and in order to obtain it, he bartered away his high independence. He pledged himself to pursue certain measures, before the Southern States would give him their votes—to oppose with all his influence, the establishment of a National Bank, an institution of vast importance to the trade and manufactures of the country—to resist with all his power, any project for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—and to follow generally in the track of his predecessor in office."

This is a very good beginning, and shows that patriotism travels no farther South than the Potomac; though Bunker Hill contains the bones of some of our ancestry. We shall not undertake to defend Virginia, nor, by way of offset, enquire how many Presidents, South of the Potomac, Massachusetts has voted for. Mr. Sleeper may, perhaps, be able and willing to inform us, without putting the inquiry. We have not agreed with Virginia in her votes for some years past, nor shall we pledge ourselves to adopt her opinions hereafter, but n'importe. Let us see what is the second paragraph.

"Such is the man who now occupies the presidential Chair. He is a native and citizen of New York; but a tool of the slave-holding States. They have dictated the course for him to pursue—and if he should falter for a moment in sacrificing the interest of the North for those of the South—if he should adopt an enlightened course of policy—throw off his shackles—dare to become President of the whole country, instead of a party, and act as his reason and conscience should dictate, they would regard his conduct with scorn and indignation, and abandon him to his fate!"

Very liberal notions, in south—and proper patriotism withal. This "whole country," (hull) is the true pronunciation appears to be included in the spy from Marblehead to Plymouth. The geography extended, but little further. The "enlightened course of policy" which ought to be pursued looks with an eye single to the interests of the North; for by this modern political arithmetic the North is the "whole country." Did Mr. Sleeper ever dream that his "enlightened course of policy" might, perchance, be a dark and disastrous one to some few States not laid down in his political chart? Did he ever put himself to the trouble of enquiring how his "American system"—his National Bank—or his abolition, might affect the rights, interests and safety of those few States of land extending from the Susquehanna to the Sabine & from Cape Henry to the Rocky Mountains? Or does his "expanded patriotism" overlook such small space? If so—if his Sabean optics cannot be brought to contemplate so insignificant a speck on the earth's surface, we beg to remind him that there are human beings settled on it—and that so far from asking or desiring the intervention of Government in order to enable them to make money and provide for their offspring, they only pray for it, and ever have been, to let alone. They ask for no more. They will take care of themselves if the Government will do them the favor to let them alone. They want neither bounties, drawbacks, duties for protection—revenues for disbursement—nor National Bank, to aid them. They wish neither to oppress nor be oppressed—but to be let alone. Will not Mr. Sleeper's "expanded patriotism"—aided by that of Mr. Webster, allow them this poor privilege?

But we have a third idea scintillating from the same burning focus of patriotism. "Fie!" "While Martin Van Buren, thus manacled, is President of the United States, we cannot reasonably expect any considerable diminution of the evils which now overshadow the country. He is pledged to the support of measures, which are fraught with ruin to the States North of the Potomac—which strike at the very root of our National prosperity."

And yet this man has his adherents in the New England States? Nay, more; some of the New England States supported his election—and Representatives of the New England States in the Hall of Congress, boldly and unblushingly advocated the flagitious and destructive policy which distinguishes his Administration. Even in Massachusetts, his adherents are found apologizing for his errors, and lauding his patriotism! This is one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the political history of the present period."

Well, it is fortunate that we can say, here's the end of the matter. It is a most patriotic conclusion—and as the clock strikes one, we will retire, taking Mr. Sleeper's "patriotism" as an opiate.—Washington Chronicle.

FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet Columbia, which arrived yesterday in three days from Texas, brought us files of the Banner to the date of the 18th inst. Congress was in session, but in daily expectation of adjourning. President Houston had declined executing the land patents, in a communication to Congress, explaining his views at length. The Banner remarks, the course of the executive had been severely censured by some, but it is thought his explanation will be deemed satisfactory.

At a ball lately given at Baxar, a rencounter took place between Major Tinsley and Eugene Navarro, which resulted in the death of both. Tinsley shot Navarro with a pistol, but was killed himself by a Bowie knife in the hands of his expiring antagonist. We have not learned the immediate cause of the affray, but understand that an old feud existed between the parties.

It is thought that Congress will adjourn on Saturday the 19th inst.

The Columbia had a rough passage across the gulf. On board of her came 120 passengers.

Bulletin.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. The Public Ledger of Monday last, contains an eloquent, sound, and philosophical article on the recent proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from which we make the following extract, by way of proving the truth of the ancient maxim, that "knowledge is power."

"Of what use are mathematics to practical

men? They teach a sailor to navigate a ship, a surveyor to measure a farm or township, an architect to construct an edifice and various other mechanics to pursue their occupations. Of what use are geology and mineralogy? They enable us to discover and work coal mines, iron mines, and all other mines, and are therefore somewhat useful to Pennsylvania.

We will here relate another anecdote. The carbonate of lead, a very valuable ore, is found in large quantities at the Lamotta mine in Missouri. Until lately, it was thrown aside by the workmen as useless, because they were ignorant of its properties. The mine falling into the hands of a mineralogist, great profit now accrues from working this USELESS STUFF! A mine of the same has lately been discovered in Davidson county, in North Carolina.

What VISIONARY SPECULATORS were these mineralogists! One good practical man of plain common sense, like the workmen who threw away the carbonate of lead, is worth a dozen of them!! Of what use to the mechanics are the SCIENTIFIC portions of civil engineering and architecture? Nothing at all, excepting in constructing common roads, railroads and canals, and building houses, churches, capitols, bridges and such things! What need has a farmer of science? He can mow and rake, and hold a plough, and drive oxen and chop wood without it. True. But can he, without it make manures, adapt them to soils and crops, adapt crops to soils, and improve domestic animals? Mr. Powell, by his agricultural science, especially in animals, has done more for the agriculture of Pennsylvania, than forty thousand other farmers could do by blindly pursuing a beaten track, without a scientific idea to guide them.—Sat. Chron.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet of the 24th April, has arrived at New York.

The Cotton news, we regret to find, is discouraging. The decline in American descriptions at Liverpool from the 9th to the 23rd April, was full 1-2d. equal to one cent. in this country.

Money continued abundant in London. The Morning Chronicle states that the Bank of England was actively engaged in shipping bullion to the U. States. By the London line packet ship Philadelphia, which left Portsmouth on the 21st, for New York, the Bank remitted to their agent, Mr. Cowell, rather above £170,000 in gold; and the ship had also on board specie on private merchants accounts to the extent of between £50,000 and £60,000.

The New York papers do not inform us how much specie was brought over by the packet of the 20th, but it was understood in London that the amount would be large, and that the exchanges continue favorable at N. Y. the exports would be to the extent of a million or a million and a half sterling, in addition to the previous consignments.

The accounts from the Continent contain nothing of particular interest. Marshal Soult had been appointed by Louis Philippe Minister to London to represent the French Court on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. A slip from the Cincinnati Whig, dated on Monday, the 28th, says that a message to Congress from the President, and a letter from Secretary of War, were communicated May 22nd. The Secretary proposed that the period of removing shall be extended two years; that the Cherokees shall conduct the removal themselves, and that the United States shall pay the expense. This paper is addressed to the Cherokee delegation at Washington, as the Government ultimatum, May 18th. The message to Congress recommended its adoption.

This is quite an unlooked for proceeding on the part of the Executive, and we await the receipt of the documents spoken of, with some interest.—Nash. Whig, 30 ult.

As is the Common School so is the education of the people.

Riches are servants to the wise; but they are tyrants over the soul of the fool.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—tf.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition, heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board.

June 7, 1838.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa co. on the 1st inst. an

IRON GREY MARE.

About four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on her back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on her left thigh not entirely well, walks fast and trots rough. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the above described mare or give me such information that I can obtain her again.

W. B. STARK.

June 7, 1838.—3t.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it. JAMES LAWSON. Talladega, June 7, 1838.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James G. Houston, living on Greens Creek, one Sorrel Filly, blaze face, four white feet, 14 hands high and 3 years old—Appraised to sixty dollars. May 19, 1838. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

June 7, 1838.—td.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Boz, deceased, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner; and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission, and sometimes it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner:—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a pill or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this way or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons of a common attack of the ague and fever.

When the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chills sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage, it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a pill, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine, (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even without it, if several days have elapsed, and the patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop, sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with

pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age) and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in those cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling thru' sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventive.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, it taken in time. If used as a preventive, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this medicine (if known) would be objected to by many physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice is properly carried out agreeable to these directions, it will be found far more successful than the purgative one, or any other now known, even if the physician sits all the time by the patients bedside. And I consider it no hazzard of reputation as a man or a physician, to assert that such will be the result, when this practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article of a poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended, was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having resided and practised medicine in various degrees of latitude and climate, ought to enable me to judge with some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person. Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON,

Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have thought fit to insert only the following from the Rev. JOSEPH H. HAYDEN, Register of the Land Office for the Springfield District, Mo. which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both west & south, and having heard much said in favor of Dr. Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine offered to the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as that which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague, cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and in all cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, in a shorter time than any other medicine I have ever known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons laboring under fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HAYDEN.

The above medicines can be obtained by the doz. or single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle Belville, DeKalb County Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Abraham Green, before Philip Watkins, Esq. a Dark Bay Mare, six years old, with a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, and a white spot on her back—Appraised to \$35. May 3rd, 1838.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.

May 24, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE.

May 31, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 7th day of April, 1838, upon the estate of John W. Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are, therefore, to notify and require all persons having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.

May 3, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

May 1st, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased, that James Moore and Martha Moore, Administrators and Administratrix of said deceased, have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court their accounts and vouchers for final settlement on the third Monday in June next, at the Town of Wedowee, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes:

ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER,

May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. CLK.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County,

POETRY.

A SAILOR'S MID-WATCH REFLECTIONS.

BY MRS. C. BARON WILSON.
The moon glitters over the sea,
Whose waters are ting'd with her light;
No comrade is waking with me,
To look on the calmness of night.
As I pace the lone deck, by yon pale guiding star,
Thoughts steal o'er me that come not by day;
Like a beautiful vision I see from afar
My home, 'mid its mountains of grey.

Fancy pictures those bright summer hours,
Ere the dial of life knew a shade,
When each pathway was covered with flowers,
Wherein childhood's young morning I stray'd;
Then the weed-cover'd pond was an ocean to me,
As my toy-ship skimm'd over its green;
And I wish'd in my heart a young Saviour to be—
As all my forefathers had been!

Nor long were those wishes delay'd,
Boyhood's canvas was scarcely unfurl'd
Ere I sail'd, when hope's anchor was weigh'd
To meet the rough waves of the world!
How swell'd my proud heart, as my mother first met
The young tar in his jacket of blue!
Her half-falter'd blessing I ne'er shall forget
As she sobb'd—"To your duty be true."

I have been so;—through sunshine and storm—
Whether fortune may ebb or may flow;
I've a heart for my country still warm,
And an arm that shall conquer each foe.
Thus when the crew moor in their hammocks
To rest,
Thoughts hail me, that come not by day;
And wait me far hence to that spot ever bless'd,
The home of my youth far away.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Up in the morning, 'as soon as the lark,
Late in the evening, when falleth the dark,
Come the sweet voices of children to me,
I am an old man, and my hair is grey,
But I sit in the sunshine to watch you at play,
And a kinder current doth run through each vein,
And I bless you, bright creatures again and again,
I rejoice in your sports, in the warm summer
weather,
While hand locked in hand, ye are striving together;
But I see what ye see not; the sorrow and strife
Of the years that will come in the contest of life.

For I am an old man, and age looked on
To the time that will be, from the time that is gone;
Budy, blessed creatures! you think not of sorrow,
Your joy is to-day, and ye have no to-morrow!
Ay, sport ye, and wrestle—be glad as the sun,
And lie down to rest when your pastime is done;
For your dreams are of sunshine, of blossoms, and
dew,
And the God of the Blessed, doth watch over you,
While the angels of heaven are missioned to keep
Unbroken the calm of your innocent sleep;
And an old man's blessing doth o'er you dwell,
The whole day long; and so fare ye well!

THE TIGER IN LOVE.

COMMUNICATED BY A RESIDENT AT GE-
NEVA.

All the world knows that Orpheus, in his
time, tamed tigers, and panthers, and lions,
and made them obedient by the melody of his
song and of his lyre. This is not so very
surprising; for who can withstand the magic
of sweet sounds? Last summer I had occa-
sion to admire here a circumstance which
proves that there still exists a power which
subdues wild beasts, and makes them gentle,
tame, and even tender. Advint, who is well
known all over the Continent, came to this
city with his menagerie; and we found that
he had made much greater advances in the
education of these animals than the celebra-
ted Martin, who in fact, did nothing more
than play and romp with an old lion and a
small hyena. His tiger he always left in
quiet, and always asserted that nothing was
to be effected with those beasts, and that they
were unsusceptible of any training; just as
some teachers will only take pains with youths
possessing extraordinary capacity and neglect
others by whom they are not likely to gain
any eclat.

This is far from being the case with Advint,
the Pestalozzi and Fellenberg of wild
beasts. You should only see, when he entered
the cage of the great savage hyena, with
what commanding assurance he took all sorts
of liberties with the formidable brute, how he
snatched away the meat thrown to him, and
would not allow him so much as to touch it.
But this was not all; the ferocious animal was
obliged to open his jaws to their full extent;
Advint then placed his head between them,
and in this position he fired a pistol close to
the ear of the hyena. The slightest, even
involuntary, start of the animal, the least move-
ment of the jaw, might have cost him a wound
at least. So far was any thing of this kind
from happening, that the Spectators could
not help noticing what pains the animal took
to keep his teeth a part lest he should hurt
his master. The same trick Advint per-
formed with the tiger, a powerful and beau-
tiful creature. He did not indeed take the
meat from him, but would not let him eat it,
and laid hold of his fore-legs and made him
jump and dance on the hinder just as he
pleased.

This tiger was extremely graceful in all
attitudes, positions, and motions; hence a
young lady of this city took a fancy to make
drawings of him from nature. Accordingly,
in the mornings, when there are few visitors,
she placed herself before the cage of the tiger,
fixed her lovely eyes upon his face and wait-
ed till he assumed a fine attitude or position,
nay, when he had lain down and curled him-
self up to sleep, she allowed him no rest, but
made the keeper rouse and tease him. In
the first days he was extremely angry at this
disturbance, but soon became more gentle, &
when Mademoiselle M. placed herself with
her portfolio before the cage, he would rise,

walk about, raise himself up, thrust his paws
between the iron bars, as if to reach them
out to her; he would then throw himself down,
playing and rolling on his back, as cats are
accustomed to do, especially when she sang to
him. Such an intimacy had soon taken
place between them that Advint declared
that Mademoiselle M. might venture alone
into the cage, for he was sure he would not
hurt her.

In ten days she had drawn him in five dif-
ferent positions. Having finished her work-
folio, put on her gloves, and waved a friend-
ly farewell to the animal. Adieu, adieu, mon-
cher Hassan, je te remercie bien, said she, and
away she went. Hassan looked after her till
she reached the door, and then lay down to
sleep, which he would not before have done
on any account, for he was really gallant to-
wards his fair visitor.

Next morning, about the time when Mlle.
M. had been used to come, Hassan roused
up, licked himself, walked good humoredly
round, presently stood still, then lay down in
various attitudes, got up again, turned and
wound himself about like an academic model,
and at last raised himself on his hind legs,
looking impatiently towards the door, and
taking no notice of the keepers, who spoke
caressingly to him. Hassan then became sur-
ly, howled in a frightful manner, gnashed his
teeth furiously at his keepers, and when he
was in this mood Advint did not deem it
prudent to go into his cage in the evening
and to perform the usual manœuvres with him.
Hassan even ate less than usual, and contem-
ptuously left a fine bone untouched.

On the following morning, about nine o'clock,
there were the same preparations, the same
indications of hope and expectation, and the
same joyous agitation, so long as he conceiv-
ed that she was likely to come, whose sweet
smile, whose lovely face, and whose melodi-
ous voice had made a deep impression on his
tiger-heart. But an hour afterwards he be-
came so furious and intractable that Advint
began to be alarmed.—He called, therefore,
upon Mlle. M., acquainted her with the
state of the case, and requested her to visit
Hassan to see if he would then be pacified.
What female would not have been flattered
by such an application? She accompanied
him and no sooner had she entered the men-
agerie than Hassan was totally changed; the
joy, the transport of the brute, after his pre-
vious rage, was most extraordinary; he threw
himself down immediately, and laid his head
on the floor, keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed
on the lady: he then went through all his
former favorite positions, and did everything to
deserve her favorable notice and to detain
her as long as possible. After staying a
quarter of an hour, she left him again; it was
not without agitation that he saw her depart,
but he afterwards remained quiet. If in the
sequel Mlle. M. staid away for two days
together, his rage was always renew'd. In
this manner I once saw Hassan myself pass
from the most savage howling and rage to the
gentleness of a pet cat when Mlle. M.
entered; and I verily believe with Advint
that she might have led him through the
streets by a ribbon.

Singular and Interesting Occurrence.—A
respectable woman having left her child, an
infant of two years of age, to play about the
door till she attended to some household du-
ties, went when she was disengaged to look
for her charge. The urchin could barely
crawl, and she expected to find it at the door.
There, however, it was not, and the mother,
in considerable alarm, called on several of
the neighbors, to inquire if they had seen her
child. No one had seen it; and as conside-
rable time had now elapsed in making
fruitless inquiries, the anxiety and tears of
the poor woman became proportionally aug-
mented. Parents only can judge of her
feelings when no trace of her child could be
found. The neighbors kindly assisted in
making strict inquiry in every well, pig-
sty, hen-roost, or out of the way corner,
for the wandered wean. He was, however,
no where to be found, and as a last resource,
it was resolved that the bell should be sent
through the town. In the meantime the
mother, in a state bordering on distraction,
went into her own house to rummage every
hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While
thus employed, one of her sympathizing
friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable
of a neighboring house, and there, with sur-
prise and horror, discovered the lost child
perched on a ladder, and within a few steps
of its very top, apparently quite delighted
with its state of exaltation. A lady endeav-
ored to induce the ambitious mite to come
down; but no, it shook its head and sat fast.
She then tried to go up the ladder, but half-
way up her head grew giddy, and she was
obliged to descend without accomplishing her
object. The mother was informed by this
that the child was found, but her feelings
may be more easily guessed than described
when she saw its danger. The ladder was
long enough to reach the eaves of the three-
story house, and within four steps of it was
her child, holding firmly by one of the bars,
and looking quite complacently on the faces
below. With trembling steps the agitated
mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but
when within arm's length of her infant, and
on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if
to mock the agony of his parent, clambered
up the remaining steps, and straddling across
the topmost bar, held out his little hands and
smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The

mother at last folded the object of her fears
and affections to her fond bosom, and descen-
ded with her precious burden in safety, shed-
ding tears of gratitude and breathing a
heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had
so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.
Paisley Advertiser.

Dr. Luzenberg, of New Orleans, has operated
on the congenital cataract of a person born blind, a
Seminole woman, 30 years of age, with complete
success. The True American says—

"During the first operation, Cloud, the Semi-
nole chief watched it over Dr. Luzenberg's shoul-
der almost as intently as the surgeon himself; and
when in her agony and dread the poor woman re-
fused to submit again, the chief assured her he
had observed the pale face closely, and was satis-
fied he could give her sight;—that their own great
"medecine" their prophet, Felix-Heva, could do
nothing for her; but if she would submit a few mo-
ments longer, the medicine of the pale faces would
enable her to gaze upon her children and their fa-
ther, and to look out upon the beauty of the coun-
try where they were going to dwell; that she could
then mingle in their dances, and see how their
braves could defend their wigwams.—Bound by
habit to obey their chief, and with some ray of
hope to support her, the patient submitted to the
second operation, which was performed with
matchless skill and well requited success. Under
all the circumstances of the case, this may well
be considered one of the proudest achievements of
surgery; and we cannot avoid envying the Doctor
the gratification he must feel when he reflects upon
the result of his benevolence and skill. Mary has
a child nine years old, also born blind, who will
be operated upon by Dr. Luzenberg in the course
of the week. May success again crown his noble
efforts.

Keep your temper in dispute or quarrel.
As your opponent warms, do you cool down.
The cool hammer fashions the red-hot iron
into any shape needed.

Nothing Strange.—The beautiful Miss
Pumpkin of Vermont, has recent been united to
Mr. Pye. We may expect an abundance
of genuine pumpkin pies by Chi mas.

"Hallo, snooks, what is the matter with
you?" "I've got the bank fever—one empty
pocket, and nothing in the other."
Detroit Post.

Independence.—The most independent class
of beings that the wide world contains, are
the New England factory girls. A late pa-
per has the following dialogue of a Lowell
girl, with her overseer.

"Well, Mr.—, I am informed that you
wish to cut down my wages."
"Yes."
"Do you suppose I would go to work again
in that room, at lower prices than I have re-
ceived before?"
"It is no more than fair under the circum-
stances."
"Well, all I have to say is that before I'll
do it I will see you in Tophet, pumping
thunder at three cents a clap."
She was finally invited to resume work at
the old prices.

A Rouser.—A young buster in Kentucky,
lately imitated the crowing of a cock, so
well at two o'clock in the morning, that the
sun rose immediately, and daylight broke
several hours before its usual time.
Boston Herald.

The Height of Impudence.—Some time ago
a fellow was charged in the Glasgow police
court, with stealing a herring barrel from a
person in Stockwell street. After the charge
had been proved, the principal accuser thus
addressed the magistrate: "Deed, Sir Ba-
lie, the man at the bar is a great rogue; the
stealing of the barrel is naething to some of
his tricks. He stole my sign-board last
week, and what does your honor think he
did with it?" Magistrate, "that would be hard
for me to say." "Witness, weel, sir, I'll tell
ye. He brought it into my ain shop, with
my name on't, and offered to sell me't, as he
thought it would be o' mair use to me than
any-body else."

A Good Retort.—Lyne Stephens was
wending his way, a short time ago, through
some narrow passage, when he met a pretty
modest girl.

"Pray, my dear," said he, "what do you
call this passage?"
"Balaam's passage," replied the girl.
"Ah, then," continued the puppy, "I am
like Balaam—stopped by an angel."
"And I," rejoined the girl, as she pushed
past him, "am like the angel—stopped by an
ass!"

MILLER & HURD,
PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have now their Saws in operation, and
are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
Tombs, Stones, Door & Window Sills &c.
Their charges will be moderate, and their terms
cash only.

M. D. SIMMONS is our Authorized Agent in East
Wetumpka, who can give any information required,
and receive orders.
Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave-
yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
Northrop's new buildings.

DR. A. PELLETAN,
OFFERS his professional services to the citi-
zens of Benton County. He may be found,
for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm.
McGehee.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

THOMAS J. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the
Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the
following described Lots of Land and Town Lots,
(viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27
T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W.
1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S.
W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Green-
field & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S.
34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in
the Town of White Plains, containing one acre,
with all the appertinences, lying west of Lots
No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W.
Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the
Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt.
H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and
others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville,
known and designated as Lot No. (116), as the
property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance
of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville,
known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits,
at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S.
(1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G.
Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell &
Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless pre-
viously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor
Hartwell W. Freeman, late of St. Clair Coun-
ty, dec. are requested to come forward and settle
them immediately. Also all persons having de-
mands against said estate are requested to render
them in for settlement, in terms of the law, in
such cases made and provided.

SUSAN FREEMAN, Adm'r.

April 19th 1838.—6t.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends &
the public generally, that he has
recently opened a **House of Entertainment**
in the town of Jacksonville, Benton
County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on
the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes
to merit and secure a liberal share of public pa-
tronage.
May 10, 1838.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be
given; and the Company will make payments ev-
ery ninety days. The hands will be well fed and
treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line,
or to the subscriber:

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish
the above notice, and forward their account to this Of-
fice for collection.

Leftwich & Roberts,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St.
Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph,
Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.

J. T. LEFTWICH,
C. M. ROBERTS.

March 5th 1838.—6t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.
For Sale at this Office.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
BENTON COUNTY, ALA.

A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character,
and capacity to teach the various branches usually
taught in such institutions, can find employment in
said Academy by making application to the Board of
Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of Au-
gust next. For further particulars address the under-
signed at this place.

By Order of the Board.
RICHARD PACE,
E. L. WOODWARD.

May 10, 1838.
Editors friendly to the advancement of Litera-
ture, will confer a favor on the Board by giving this
a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville
STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and
Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega
the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every
Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same
days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from We-
tumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the east-
ern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer
every accommodation, and facility in his power, to all
who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Of-
fice in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's
Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. **SAMUEL ALLEN.**

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of law. They attend regularly, all
the courts in the counties of St. Clair, De Kalb,
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and
the supreme court of the State. Their office is
in Jacksonville, Benton County where one, or both
will, at all times be found. The engagement of
one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Palatia Shelton, living on Cane
Creek, a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Mare, 14
hands, one inch high, four years old, small star
in her forehead—Appraised to ninety dollars, May
12th, 1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—Benton County.
TAKEN UP by John Graham, living on Hurri-
cane Creek, one Gray Mare, about 20 years
old 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceiv-
able—Appraised to eighteen dollars, May 23d,
1838.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

William McGehee &
John H. Thomas,
vs.
Richard Warren,
Thomas & Rus-
sell J. Allen.

In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the Complainant's
Solicitor, on their motion it appeared
satisfaction of the Court, that Richard
Thomas, one of the defendants in the
complaint is a non resident of the State
of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered and decreed
by the Court, that publication be made six weeks
in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County,
Alabama, further ordered by the Court, that the
said Richard Thomas, one of the defendants
in this cause, do appear on the first day of
Term of this Court, to be holden for the
County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the
Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember next, then and there full true and
plains; or the said Complainant's Soli-
citor make to said Complainant's Soli-
citor pro confesso as against the said
Warren Thomas, and this cause stand
until the next term of this Court.

A true copy from the minutes:
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.
ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Adminis-
tratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased,
testate, for the sale of the following Land
described as follows: The West half of the
West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in the
Town of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty
two 1/2 100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west
of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen
four east in the District of Huntsville, Ala.
containing seventy-nine acres & 70 1/2 100ths
Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town
of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot
fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

It is ordered that publication be made for
thirty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requir-
ing the devisees and other persons interested in
the real estate, to appear before the Judge of said
Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville,
County aforesaid on the first Monday in July
next, to show cause, if any they have, why the
said real estate shall not then be ordered to be
sold.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, May 14th, 1838.
WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the
last will and testament of Thomas Edwards,
deceased, having filed in the said Court, his
Account and Vouchers, and the said Court, by
its Clerk, has published notice in the Jacksonville
Republican for the space of forty days, requir-
ing all persons in any manner interested in the
said estate and final settlement, to be and ap-
pear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court
House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Mon-
day next, and show cause, if any they have, why
the said accounts and vouchers should not be
allowed and final settlement made to the
said Executor, and the same admitted to re-
cord.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 14th, 1838.
A. D. 1838.

Present the Honorable ARCHIBALD S.
Judge of the County Court.
ORDERED by the Court, that notice
be given by publication in the Jacksonville Re-
publican for forty days, to all persons inter-
ested in the Estate of Charles Moore, deceased,
James Moore, Executor of the will of the said
said dec'd, has filed in the Clerk's Office of
said Court his accounts and vouchers for
final settlement, on the third Monday in June
at the Town of Wedowee, at which place, all
persons interested may attend and show
cause, if any they have, why the said
accounts and vouchers should not be allowed
and final settlement made to the said
Executor, and the same admitted to re-
cord.

A true copy from the Minutes:
ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLK.
May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

JOB PRINTING.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1838.

Whole No. 74

II. No. 22.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.

No. 53 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher, a failure to give notice at the end of the year, will be considered a consent to discontinue, and will be considered a consent for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion & 1.00 for each continuance. All advertisements are published without distinction as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a substantial stock of **GOODS**, embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

MASONIC.

A Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will take place in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th June. A sermon and oration are expected—all are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of Hiram Lodge.
J. D. MAGILL, Secy.
31st 1838.

DR. FRANCIS & CLARK.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by George W. Patrick, before J. H. Means, Esq., a Clay Bank Horse.

Three years old, four feet 8 inches high, and a star in his forehead. Appraised to twenty-five dollars, April 28th, 1838.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by William Jordan Esq., before Grayham Jordan Esq., a Dark Bay Mare.

Four years old, a small blaze in her face, a small white spot on her forehead, one fore foot and both hind feet white, four feet 3 inches high. Appraised to twenty-five dollars, April 28th, 1838.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by James McClelland, before Grayham Jordan Esq., a Yellow Bay Mare.

With a small blaze in her face, a small white spot on her right side, Roan main swab tail, four feet three inches high, eight years old. Appraised to \$27.50, April 28th, 1838.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—St.

\$25 REWARD!

Stop the Swindler.

A MAN who calls his name Charles Bowles, and has lately been employed in driving the mules from Montgomery to Talladega, took the day a few days ago to abscond from the country leaving his debts unpaid, besides carrying him money which had only been entrusted to his care, and did not belong to him. Said man is about 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs., very quick spoken, fond of liquors, thinks himself very smart. Any person who lodge him in any safe place in this State, so I can get hold of him, shall receive the reward.

WM. T. STUBBLEFIELD.
Talladega, May 17, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican will copy the notice twice, and forward the account to me at Talladega.

W. T. S.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

Montgomery 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as to those indebted under the Bond System, unless the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due.

By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, Cashr.
May 24, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES.

Respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a **House of Entertainment** in the town of Jacksonville, Ben N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.

May 30, 1838.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, pans, Stoves, and Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
September 21, 1837.—tf.

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVE.

From the Massillon (Ohio) Gazette.

Our citizen yesterday morning were introduced to the acquaintance of John Wood, a man whose

life, however callous, or however prone to credulity, a meager sketch can only be given now.

The sample history of his misfortunes may hereafter be presented to the world, and, if given by a master hand, will command the interest, and enlist the sympathy of the public, when the manly

productions of fiction, which now cumber our bookshelves and insult our taste, shall have become despised and forgotten.

In the war of 1812, John Wood, now fifty years old, was a young and industrious farmer in Bracken county, Kentucky. He was the husband of a young and interesting woman, and the father of two infant children. He was living in happiness on a farm which he had earned by his industry, when the gallant Captain Butler (who afterwards fell at the capture of the British batteries at Fort Meigs) raised his flag, and solicited the hardy Kentuckians of Bracken county to enroll themselves among the defenders of their country. John Wood was one of the number. He suffered all the privations to which the army of the Northwest was exposed, during the disastrous campaign which resulted in the defeat of Winchester at the river Raisin. By good fortune he escaped the tomahawk of the savage allies of Great Britain, and was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec.

He was next, with other American prisoners, dispatched in a transport to Plymouth in England. From Plymouth, accompanied by a crowd of fellow prisoners, he was about to be transferred to Dartmoor, when he found an opportunity to elude his guards, and make his escape. He wandered through the country, stealing through byways, until he found himself at Bristol. Hunger compelled him to enter a grocery, the headquarters of a press gang. Here he was pressed; and despite his protestations that he was a citizen of the United States, and a fugitive prisoner of war—facts which might have been easily proved by reference to the military authorities at Plymouth—he was hurried on board His Majesty's frigate Sea Horse, then the flag ship of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, and compelled to bear arms against his own countrymen.

On board the Sea Horse were several other Americans, who like Wood, had fallen victims to the British system of imprisonment. They determined on desertion; and when lying in the port of St. Johns, they succeeded in securing a boat, in an extremely dark night, and attempted to reach the western coast of Maine. They were instantly pursued, and were obliged to desert their boat on the shore of New Brunswick, and seek safety in the woods. After wandering about for two days, exhausted with cold, hunger and fatigue, they were apprehended by a party of British soldiers, and again transferred to the Sea Horse. The punishment that followed this act of desertion, was inflicted with all the ingenious refinement of cruelty which the British navy is so celebrated for.

The Sea Horse attached to the squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was shortly afterwards ordered into the Chesapeake, and took an active part in robbing, burning and murdering of the defenceless inhabitants of the coast. Mr. Wood and the impressed Americans were permitted to leave the vessel. He was on board the night Sir Peter Parker met his fate on shore. A few days subsequent to this event he, in company with seven other impressed Americans, attempted an escape in broad daylight, by boldly jumping into a boat alongside, and pulling rapidly for the shore. One of the number was shot by the sentinel on duty. The others reached the beach, but were apprehended immediately on landing by a party of marauders belonging to the Sea Horse.

By order of Admiral Cockburn, they were sent in trios to Nova Scotia, where, after undergoing trials, they were sentenced to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to service for life in His Majesty's army in the East Indies. They were accordingly shipped to England, and thence, with a regiment of newly levied recruits, dispatched to Calcutta. For twenty-one years Mr. Wood served as a private soldier in the East India service; and eighteen months since, when broken down in spirit and constitution, he was permitted to sail for England. Destitute and heartbroken, he reached London, stated his case to the United States consul, and by him was furnished with the means of reaching New York in January, and wended his weary pilgrimage toward the home of his childhood.

It is now twenty-six years since he left his wife and children in Kentucky, and not one syllable has he heard relative to their situation since the moment of their separation. The citizens here forced a few dollars upon him—for, poor and decrepit as he is he still is, he possesses all the pride of a Kentuckian—and sent him on his way in the stage to Wellsville, from which town he intends to embark in a steamboat for Augusta in Kentucky.

Fancy cannot help asking, what is now that home to which the war-broken wanderer is now returning? Will the wife of his youth be ready in her long lost husband, or will her duty and affection have been given to another? And his children! If living, they must have long since entered upon the busy scenes of life. Will they take the weary pilgrim to their homes; and to their bosoms? A thousand overpowering emotions must rush upon the old man's heart, as his weary foot approaches the spot that once was home! Fancy cannot fill the picture. May He who "tempests the wind to the storm lamb" support the aged wanderer in that eventful moment which is soon to witness either the ecstasy of his happiness, or the utter desolation of his hopes.

THE RULING PASSION.

Bonaparte died in his military garb, his field marshal's uniform and his boots, which he had ordered to be put on a short time previous to his dissolution. Augustus Caesar chose to die in a standing position, and was careful in arranging his person and dress for the occasion. Seward, Earl of Northumberland, when at the point of death, quitted his bed and put on his armour, saying—"that it became not a man to die like a beast." A more remarkable instance is that of Maria Louisa of Austria, who, a short time before she breathed her last, having fallen into a slight slumber, one of the ladies in attendance, remarked that her majesty seemed to be asleep. "No," said she, "I could sleep if I would indulge re-

pose, but I am sensible of the near approach of death, and I will not allow myself to be surprised by him in my sleep; I wish to meet my dissolution awake."

Such are the efforts of poor expiring mortality—still clinging to earth—still laboring for the breath of posterity, and exhausting itself in efforts to fall with "gracefulness at the last."—Relief Register.

From the National Gazette.

RIOT AND ARSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussion and lectures, including the discussion of the question of ABOLITIONISM. As there is a part of the communication which is calculated to bring about a renewal of disgraceful scenes we shall omit its details giving its substance. Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear the lecture by Mr. Garrison and others.

Of the audience about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grinkle, Weld Lucretia Mott, of this city, and Abby Kelley. In the mean time the mob increased, and became more unruly and threw various missiles at the windows, no further injury done than breaking the glass as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the Hall have called upon the city to pay the amount of damages. The Police will, we trust, use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular outrage. For the present Philadelphia has been sufficiently disgraced by a single riot.

From the United States Gazette.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

In another part of this paper will be found an account, from the National Gazette, of violence done to Pennsylvania Hall, on Wednesday evening. During most of the day, yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings; and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life.

It was agreed to forego the evening meeting; and the Mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and attacking the North side of the Hall, the Mayor, hastened up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous he sprang his rattle, and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor; but not one person appeared to give aid.

It was then seen that those who had assailed the building had broken open the doors and lower windows—obtained entrance and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmough, the Sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books, in a heap, set fire to them and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration but the firemen were only allowed to play upon those houses endangered by the flames, so that before ten o'clock the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly afterwards the crowd which consisted of many thousand, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws & the city's character.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 21, 1838.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved that the House go into Committee on the state of the union on the appropriation bills.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana gave notice, that when in committee, he should move to take up the pre-emption rights bill.

Messrs. Briggs, Whittlesey, and Everett, requested the gentleman not to press that motion, but suffer the balance of the day to be devoted to the current business, and the latter gentleman objecting—

Mr. Cambreleng moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Boon asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Pettkin moved a call of the House: refused.

The motion to suspend being agreed to—yeas 106, nays 57—the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Howard in the Chair.

Mr. Cambreleng, after referring to the number of protested drafts still unpaid by the Government, and stating that he desired to have that protested paper paid before proceeding to other business, moved to take up the following bill:

"A bill making appropriations for the prevention and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrears for the year 1837."

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, pursuant to his notice given above, then moved to take up the pre-emption rights bill, saying that he feared the other bill would cause an extended discussion, and it was important that the bill he moved should be acted upon without delay.

The committee accordingly rose and reported that fact to the House.

Messrs. Cambreleng, Owens and Cushman simultaneously moved a call of the House, for the purpose of procuring a quorum, but the motion was suspended till the SPEAKER counted the House, and upon ascertaining that a quorum was actually present, the House again went into committee, and the question being again propounded, on taking up the bill to suppress Indian hostilities, &c. it resulted, taken by tellers, as follows: yeas 94, nays not counted.

This bill was accordingly taken up, and having been read through by the Clerk—

Mr. Cambreleng said he was at a loss how to proceed; if he did not make a speech, it would be alleged by some that he left the bill to be fought by the Opposition; and if he did make a speech, it might be alleged by some as it had been by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on a former occasion, that he would be the cause of any delay and debate that might follow. He briefly stated the necessity of a speedy action, saying \$760,000 of protested drafts were now lying, and the suffering felt, not upon the Government, but upon individuals who were forced by delay into the hands of brokers and money shavers, at ruinous sacrifices. This part of the appropriation should be immediately acted upon as a matter of justice. In relation to the war in Florida, he remarked that he thought it was now brought nearly to a close; and he did not think a dollar would be required after these appropriations to maintain that war, and that no extraordinary appropriations would hereafter be wanted. The appropriations for the support of military force, in the Cherokee country, was intended to preserve that people from hostilities with the neighboring citizens.

Mr. Chambreleng then submitted some amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Everett then offered a paper, which he said he should offer at a future time, as an amendment to the bill, the object of which was to afford just and equitable compensation to the Indians, and such as he thought would induce the Cherokees to remove, probably in the course of this fall. He said he did not know that the amendment would meet the views of the Government or the Indians, for he had consulted with neither party, but he wished the paper printed; that it might be considered and acted upon hereafter. The following is a copy of the paper.

For the payment to the Cherokee nation, after their emigration, the sum stipulated in the 1st art. of the treaty of 29th December, 1835, deducting \$500,000 under the 2d art. and \$400,000 invested under the 10th art.

Provided, the Cherokee nation assent so to receive it.

For payments to the Cherokee nation for the benefit of the Cherokees who have not taken the benefit of said treaty

1. For compensation in full for all claims for their improvements

2. For compensation for personal property which may be abandoned, not provided for by said treaty

3. For compensation for spoliation in full

4. For commutation for claims for pensions under 14th art.

Provided, that no part of the appropriations in this article shall be expended, unless a majority of such Cherokees shall have emigrated west of the Mississippi by the 1st of January next; nor until the said Cherokee nation shall have agreed so to receive said sums in full for said claims.

As shall compensate at their own expense, by 1st January next, at \$33 1/3 per head (15,000 Cherokees)

For subsistence, extended to eighteen months, to such emigrants, \$50 per head, (15,000 Cherokees)

Mr. Bell remarked that he considered the bill one of the utmost importance, and he wished to offer an amendment, with some remarks. If his amendment should be met with an amicable spirit, he should not go to length into the subject; and he should not whatever he might think of the expediency or justice of the Florida war, do anything to oppose the appropriations for that object. He then offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that if the President shall ascertain that all dissatisfaction on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of 1835 can be allayed or avoided by allowing an additional compensation for lands ceded to the United States by said treaty; and that thereby the Government may be saved the expense of keeping up large military force within the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorized to apply

two millions of dollars of the sum appropriated by this act to that object.

The amendment of Mr. Cambreleng, above alluded to, was adopted.

Copy of a letter from the SECRETARY OF WAR to the GOVERNORS of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 23, 1838.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency, a copy of a proposed arrangement with John Ross and other chiefs, and headmen of the Cherokee nation, now in this city. Your Excellency will perceive in these proposals that the Government, while it seeks to procure the cooperation of the delegation in the peaceable removal of the Cherokees, has carefully abstained from compromising the rights and interests of the States concerned in the execution of the treaty. It is not supposed that it will require so long a period as two years to remove the remaining Cherokees to their new homes west of the Mississippi, but whatever term of time may be necessary to their comfortable emigration, the Department relies upon the generosity of the states interested not to press their claims so long as they are satisfied that due diligence is used by the agents of the nation, to effect this desirable object as speedily as practicable.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

To the GOVERNORS of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

Copy of a letter from the SECRETARY OF WAR to Major General SCOTT, dated May 23, 1838.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 23, 1838.

SIR: You will receive, herewith, a copy of proposals made by the Department to the Cherokee delegation now in this city, which, it is believed, will be accepted by them. You are, therefore, hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the agent of the nation for the removal of their people. The expenses attending the emigration of the Cherokees are now fully ascertained by past experience, and it is presumed you will find no difficulty in making such an arrangement as, while it will secure their comfortable removal in the manner most agreeable to their chiefs and headmen, will effectually protect the interests of the United States, and prevent all unnecessary delay or useless expenditures.

Whether the removal of this people is to be continued by the military force under your command, or to be conducted by their own agents, care must be taken that it be carried on continuously, and as speedily as may be consistent with their health and comfort. It may commence in that part of the territory which has been granted or sold by the State to whose jurisdiction it belongs, in order that the several proprietors of the land may be put in possession of their estates with as little delay as possible. These proposals have been laid before Congress for the purpose of obtaining such legislative provisions as they require; but it is not intended thereby to retard the execution of the treaty, and you will therefore pursue the measures you have already adopted, until the agents of the nation are ready to take charge of the future emigration of their people; nor will you then permit any unnecessary delay in their operations.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant,
J. R. PIONSETT.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Athens, Tennessee.

EMIGRATION OF THE CHEROKEES.

The reading in the senate of the communication from the Secretary of War to the Cherokee delegation, which we publish to day, elicited a brief but animated debate. It was strenuously objected to by several of the Senators representing the States immediately interested. The principal ground of objection seemed to be that the proposed arrangement went to alter the treaty, affect the free action of the States, and contemplated delay in the removal. A more careful examination of the document will, we think, show that the views taken of it at the moment are not sustained by its contents. Nothing as stipulated for on the part of the States, or any thing proposed, that is not to be the result of their own consent upon a view of their own interests and duties. No changes or abridgment of the articles of the treaty are agreed to, other than such as consist in additional facilities and advantages for the Cherokees, to proceed from the Federal Government alone, and to be extended or not, according to the pleasure of Congress. No avoidable delay is contemplated.

It is certainly the most important object to the country that the Cherokees should be removed peaceably, and it does not appear to have been the intention of the Government, by the arrangements proposed, to delay their removal one single day beyond what may be necessary to the convenience of the parties. It is proposed to ask the consent of the States interested to allow them sufficient time for this purpose, and it is not doubted that, from the generous character of the States, this indulgence will be granted; if a necessity for it shall be found to exist. It will not require two years, nor is the period extended so long, or to any definite time. General SCOTT will be instructed to watch over the emigration, and to see that it is conducted in good faith and kept up continuously. The number of emigrants to be removed does not fall much short of 20,000 souls, and cannot, with the utmost diligence, be removed in less than one year. The Government seeks peace. It seeks to remove these people; it does not desire to incur any risk of their committing acts of desperation, and bringing on a collision between them and the whites. Their determination to protect the citizens from all acts of violence, is to be seen in the ample provision made for their defence.

No orders have been given to suspend the execution of the treaty. The emigration will be carried on as rapidly as, in the opinion of the discreet officer entrusted with that operation, it can be conducted.

It is not contemplated to make a new treaty, but to carry out the provisions of the existing obligations as rapidly as possible; for it cannot be denied that if the removal can be entirely accomplished, and effected peaceably, within one or even two years, it would be more politic, humane and economical, both of time and money, so to effect it, than to incur the evils of a war.

The reference proposed to be made to the State authorities is not intended, nor is it calculated, to procrastinate the execution of the treaty. Their co-operation has been asked in perfect good faith, and from a due regard to their rights.

The additional appropriations for the emigration

of the Cherokee nation require some legislative provisions. The treaty contemplated defraying these expenses when Congress agreed to give \$600,000 for the payment of spoils and the expense of emigration. The sum proves to be inadequate for both purposes, and it is proposed to increase it.

These views, in connection with the proposed arrangement, were made known to an individual Senator supposed to be best acquainted with the temper of the remainder of the Cherokee people yet to emigrate, and best able to judge of the propriety of consenting to their proposition to remove themselves, through their Chiefs and Headmen, as most likely to contribute to the peaceable removal of the nation. All the delegations of the States interested would have been consulted if it could have been supposed that the proposed arrangement, in the slightest degree, affected, without their previous consent, the rights or interests of any one of those States.

The liberal propositions now submitted by the Secretary, in his reply to the Cherokee delegation, will test their sincerity. If they proceed forthwith in sincere and earnest efforts to accomplish the removal by their own action, within such period as the States shall be willing to allow them for that purpose, the additional advantages proposed will, doubtless, be secured to them by Congress and the Executive. If they do not, no other result will follow from the desire of the Government to make the unavoidable change in the condition of the Cherokee, conformable to the dictates of benevolence, and their own best interests. In the mean time, the execution of the treaty will proceed as if this communication had not been made.

CONGRESS.

On the 24th inst. there was some excitement and confusion in the federal ranks, in consequence of the nature or tenor of a reply from the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, through the President, to a call made for information with respect to the importation of foreigners, foreign paupers, and criminals. The reply was, as might have been expected, rather unsatisfactory. No positive proof was adduced that Irish criminals had been transported to this country by the English authorities. A few newspaper statements were furnished, showing that a few Dutch criminals had probably been landed in this country, and a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore and one from the Consul at Bremen indicating that the German governments contemplated disburthening themselves of convicts by sending them to America. In addition to this, a late correspondence between the whig Mayors of Boston and New York was made part of the answer, and as that indicated a strong desire to see the Alien Law revived, the whigs were very angry at the President for permitting it to be sent to the House.—*Low. Adv.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1833. CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. McKAY asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, with as little delay as practicable, the amount that will be required for the additional allowances proposed by him to be made to the Cherokees, in his letter to John Ross and others, under date of the 18th May, 1833, specifying under separate heads the amount necessary under each.

Mr. YELL objected.

Mr. BELL moved a suspension of the rules; which was agreed to without a division, and the resolution being under consideration, would lie over one day, under the rule.

Mr. YELL objected to its present consideration, and thereupon.

Mr. BELL again moved a suspension of that rule; which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. HOWARD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1833, and for arrears for the year 1837."

The question was on the following amendment submitted on Monday last by Mr. Bell, by adding to the end of the bill the following:

"Provided, That, if the President shall ascertain that all discontent and further opposition on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five can be allayed or avoided, by allowing an additional compensation for the lands ceded to the United States by said treaty, and that the Government may thereby be saved the expense of keeping on foot the large military force in the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorized to apply two millions of the sum appropriated by this act to that object."

Mr. WISE, who was entitled to the floor, went on at length to review and condemn the Cherokee treaty, as a fraud perpetrated by Parson Schermerhorn and Agent Curry. The compact between the Federal Government & the State of Georgia, he insisted, was not binding upon the third party, the Cherokees. He was for compelling Georgia to abide the action of the Federal Government, and to castigate her if she refused to obey the laws of the General Government, for he would take sides with justice. A State was bound to obedience, and could be coerced to it on refusal. In the course of his remarks, having made some reference to the treaty with the New York Indians.

Mr. FILMORE followed for a short time in its defence.

Mr. WISE reiterated his allegation, that this treaty had been brought about by improper means, by the use of whisky, and the withholding of the Seneca annuity. It was a minority treaty.

Mr. FILMORE replied that he had made special inquiry in reference to whisky, but

found the charge unfounded; that the treaty was made by a majority of the chiefs, and the annuity was withheld only for want of specie, as he understood; and it was denied by those who knew that the annuity was kept back to coerce the Indians into a treaty.

Mr. WISE rejoined to the latter to Maj. Garland, from Mr. Striker, advising the holding back of the payment, and another to the same effect from Schermerhorn, who took upon himself to attend as the evil genius of the Indians every where.

Mr. TOWNS then proceeded to reply to Mr. WISE, in the course of which he expressed his regret that such a document as the message of the President should have been sent in; and though he gave the President credit for good intentions, Mr. T. could not thank him for it. If the knowledge of it should reach the Indians, bloodshed must inevitably ensue. Had such a paper have been issued twelve months ago, with the consent of the States interested, it might, perhaps, have effected its object; but it was too late now. The gentleman from Virginia talked of castigating Georgia. Castigating for what? Not for disobeying the laws of the land, for Mr. T. insisted that Georgia was on the side of the laws, and in adhering to the compact and the treaty made in pursuance thereof, was maintaining the laws. So far from having nullified, the course of Georgia had avoided any such issue. He deprecated, with much severity, the use of such a term as that of "castigation" of a State.

Mr. WISE explained that he had made use of the remark, in reply to what was regarded as a threat, from more than one member from Georgia, who declared that, unless this treaty was carried into effect, Georgia would take her own rights in her own hands, it was in reply to that threat, that he had used the term he had.

Mr. TOWNS continued, and re-asserted his former point, adding that the House of Representatives, not being a treaty-making power, could not go into an examination of this treaty, with a view to its revocation.

Mr. WISE proceeded for a short time longer, when he yielded the floor to.

Mr. McKENNA, on whose motion, the committee rose and reported.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the amendment offered by him, in committee, to the bill under consideration, was ordered to be printed; and then, on motion,

The House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day the act making appropriations for the naval service for the current year, was again considered. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Exploring Expedition, was lost by a vote of thirteen to twenty eight. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and subsequently read a third time and passed. The series of resolutions offered some days ago by Mr. Clay, requiring the reception and disbursement of bank paper by the Government, was called up. An amendment to the first clause of Mr. Clay's resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue no order making discriminations as to the money or medium of payment of debts to the Government, was offered by Mr. Webster, and adopted. Several other amendments were proposed, but no question was taken on them.

Globe, May 25.

TREASURY NOTES AND MR. WEBSTER.

"Mr. Webster said it was true that in the South the Treasury notes were better than Southern bank notes. 'But how good were their notes?' They were fifteen per cent below par. Were we to offer to the public creditors paper, not only not convertible into specie, but below the par of notes of non-specie-paying banks?" The Senator wants to offer these depreciated notes to the public creditors, and say, you have your own option to take them or not; but, if you do not take them, you can get nothing."

These are extracts from a late speech of Mr. Webster, as published in the Journal of Commerce.

Now for the facts: "These depreciated notes" he admits, are better than "Southern bank notes," but "below the notes of non-specie-paying banks" elsewhere, and below specie!

The following will show what reliance is to be placed in these broad assertions of the honorable Senator:

At the last advices, Treasury notes were not only above the notes of non-specie-paying banks in every State in the Union, as well as the South, but equal to specie; and, in many cases, above specie.

In Boston they were from 1 to 1 per cent above specie.

In Hartford, 1 per cent above.

In N. Y. at par; and an advance of 1-8 asked.

In Phil., 2 per cent above paper, and lately 4 per cent above.

In Washington, 3 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

In Augusta, (Georgia,) 9 to 10 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

In Charleston, 5 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

At Mobile, from 2 to 3 per cent above specie, and 22 per cent above paper.

At N. Orleans, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

At Louisville, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent above specie.

At Nashville, 1-2 to 1 per cent above specie.

So much for Mr. Webster's accuracy as to facts.

From the New Jersey Eagle. BEAUTIES OF THE FEDERAL PRESS.

"The Rhode Island Election is held to be a deliberate and intelligent expression of public sentiment, as the laws of that state provide against the frauds practised elsewhere. No man can vote unless the eldest son of a freeholder, who is not possessed of an estate worth \$154, and his deed is recorded 45 days before town meeting.—*Newark Daily.*"

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."—*Providence Jour.*

"It is useless to talk of the intelligence of the People, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."—*Com. Advertiser.*

"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance."—*Bos. Atlas.*

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by sufferings, that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people."—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

"The single end and aim of the whig party should be, to preserve their power."

Alb. N. Y. Ev. Jour.

"The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt, and demand justice at the point of the bayonet.—*Wheeling Va. Times.*"

It is perfectly manifest that the great object of the federal party is to prolong the present embarrassments of the country until they get into power, and then cut down the privileges of the people so as to enable the rich to keep the poor in subjection.

REPORT ON MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION FOR A PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. WRIGHT, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported this morning on Mr. Clay's resolution referred to that committee. Some debate occurred on the motion to print, which elicited remarks on the character of the paper. It was admitted on all hands to be distinguished with great ability. The opposition considered it ingenious; the friends of the Administration, perfectly fair in its statements, and conclusive in its arguments.

This well considered and powerful paper makes up the issue between the parties in this country. Mr. Clay, in the true spirit of the oligarchy of another country—the Tories of England—would build up the power of his party on privilege and on corporation monopoly. He has, therefore, boldly hazarded the proposition to substitute bank currency for the currency of the Constitution in all the uses of the Government. His resolution makes it compulsory on the Treasury to receive and pay out the paper of the banks. It is to be constrained to receive it in all payments, and compelled to tender it in all disbursements. It is pretended, however, that the Government creditors are to have an option whether they will receive it or not, but how can they have an option, when the Government is to have nothing else to offer?

Mr. Clay's scheme is to make bank issues the sinews of Government. He walks in the footsteps of Hamilton, and would give the political sovereignty to withdraw it from the mass of the people made up of farmers, mechanics, and other laboring classes, whose industry the aristocracy would appropriate, as in England.—*Globe.*

The following extract is taken from the late speech of Mr. Grundy, in the Senate, on the bill to prevent the issuing of the bills, &c. of the late Bank of the United States, and also upon the letter of Nicholas Biddle to John Quincy Adams, commending a non-resumption of specie payments by the banks:

"On one account I am pleased with the appearance of this letter of the president of the Banks of Pennsylvania—it is a plan, frank declaration on the part of the bank, of a determination to use its power to operate upon the politics of the country, and the measures of the Government. This is a warfare which is to be carried on. For myself I am ready to engage in it; and although it is decreed that I am to leave this august body, and my voice is no longer to be heard in the Senate chamber, still I will not be silent. Although afar off and in private life, my voice shall be heard, advising, urging and cheering on my neighbors and countrymen in this conflict."

"Mr. President, in the language of the great character of our liberties, I was born free. I have not only been an advocate, but a devotee, to freedom for many years—from my youth up, even to my three-score years. If liberty and self-government are to be lost to me—to my descendants, even now numerous—and to the great body of my countrymen, (which may the God of all mercies forbid!) I pray that we may have some choice in the kind of men by whom we shall be ruled. May we be placed under the dominion of MIND. May we pay our obedience to the majesty of GENIUS and INTELLIGENCE. May intellectual MEN rule over us—and may we never be subjected to

the will of a cold heartless, soulless, unfeeling, cent per cent moneyed power."

From the Boston Courier (Whig.)

"We give him (Biddle) credit for great talent as a financier, and for patriotism, as long as it was for his interest to the patriotic and public spirited. For some of his selfish atrocities within the last two years, HE OUGHT TO HAVE HIS EARS NAILED TO THE PILLORY; and we could look upon him in that position with the utmost complacency &c."

Hold friend Whigs Hold!—Remember you go in for 'law and order.'—Come no Lynching—no mobocracy, keep cool. No varying upon the U. S. Bank—no destruction of the credit system—no more of your leveling trades, no agrarianism. What nail the great regulator's ears to the pillory? But hear this fellow right under Webster's very nose, who is out of the traces regardless of the penalties of the second section.

Ohio Sun.

The following is capital, and no one who reads can fail to draw the moral.

We have known some men to become actually poor, by simply quitting work and crying 'hard times.' But there are other instances on record where men have acquired quite a competence by minding their own business, and coming in when it rained.

Main Adv.

The "Mar, Ady." might have added a few words upon the insane hunger for office now raging in the cities. In that respect, we see every day instances of men suffering a good comfortable "bird in hand" to escape, in the hope of obtaining another "in the bush," not much superior either in plumage or in flesh, which after all they do not get.—*Pennsylvania.*

EDUCATION.—"You will confer," says Epictetus, 'the greatest benefit on your city, not by raising the roofs, but by exalting the souls of your fellow citizens, for it is better that souls should live in small habitations, than that ignorant men should burrow in great houses.'"

The Federalists, in time of difficulty, have been consistent in contributing to the embarrassments of the country, and in taking part with its enemies. It is only at such times that Federalism flourishes; when every thing is prosperous, you neither hear nor see any thing of those birds of evil omen whose croakings in times of adversity disgust, if they do not discourage, those to whom they are addressed. They may be said literally to fatten upon the distresses of their fellow-citizens.—*Eastern (Me.) Argus.*

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

The New Hampshire Patriot of Tuesday says: "We understand that, on Friday, the Hon. Levi Woodbury was unanimously nominated as Chief Justice of the Superior Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Richardson. His appointment may therefore be considered certain. A more judicious selection could not have been made, or one more acceptable to the citizens of the State almost universally."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Com.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, May 14, 1833. The State Directors of the State Bank of Indiana are in session and express a very strong desire to resume specie payments at the earliest date; the president is instructed to propose to the banks of Cincinnati and Louisville the 1st of August as the day, stating also, that if they prefer an earlier day, Indiana is ready."

This is well; the noble example of New York must be followed by all solvent institutions, and Mr. Biddle will now find that his Bank cannot stand alone in the position he assumes, without losing the confidence of all. To make use of his own words, he will be in a false position.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Banks of this city have resolved to propose to the convention of S. Carolina and Georgia Banks, which will meet here on Tuesday, to resume specie payments on the 1st November next.

A large number of white persons who had assembled in front of the African church in Lombard street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 22d ult. were attacked by a negro mob armed with dirks and pistols. Numerous arrests of blacks and whites were made by the police, and the crowd was dispersed, one of the watchman being seriously wounded.—This is some of the fruits of abolitionism. The blacks have been tampered with until they have become ungovernable, and are turning upon the whites and striving for the mastery. The result which has always been predicted by every sane person is now taking place, and the inhabitants of the cities which have encouraged these incendiary movements are reaping the proper reward of their labors.

Nashville Union.

A serious accident occurred at the printing office attached to the Methodist book-room in New York, on Saturday. Mr. Ludlam, the superintendent of the power press, by some means became entangled in the machinery, and was carried around for some minutes by the main shaft. He was alone in the room at the time, but his cries soon brought the other inmates of the building to his assistance. On extricating him, it was found that his legs and one arm were broken. He was still alive on Monday at noon.

POPULAR OUTRAGE.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following narrative of the execution of Lynch law on the person of a free negro man named Tom Calvert, the second cook on board the steamboat Pawnee, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis.

On Friday night, about 10 o'clock a deaf and dumb German girl was found in the

store-room with Tom. The door was locked and at first, Tom denied that she was there. The girl's father came, and locked the door, and the girl was found crept in the room behind a barrel. Tom was accused of having used violence to the girl but how she came there did not clearly appear. The captain was informed of this during the night. The morning some four or five of the deck passengers spoke to the captain about it, was about breakfast time. He heard statements and informed them that the girl should be safely kept until they reached St. Louis, when the matter should be decided; and if guilty, he should be punished by law. Here the matter seemed to end. The captain after breakfast returned to his own room; immediately after he had been upon the deck, bound his arms behind his back and carried him forward to the over-board. A voice cried out, 'what is the quarter of the deck—and in an instant he was plunged into the river. The captain hearing the noise rushed out in time to see the negro float by. The engine was stopped immediately.—This occurred opposite the town of Liberty. Several men on shore saw the negro throwing overboard, and from shore in a yawl and arrived nearly reaching distance of the negro as he was for the last time. The whole scene of the ing and throwing overboard scarcely occupied ten minutes, and was so precipitate that the officers were unable to interfere in time to save him.

Several of those engaged were indicted; the captain placed a strict watch upon the boat and determined to have them arrested on his arrival here. Some of the officers however succeeded in effecting their escape. One who is accused was arrested here, and is lodged in jail for further examination. Since the death of the negro it has been ascertained by his confession to another boat that he was guilty. There are between two hundred and fifty and three hundred deck passengers on board.

No blame can be attached to the captain or any of the officers. Every thing which under the circumstances could be done to prevent the result. If the captain had been aware of the extent of the excitement amongst the deck passengers, he probably might have stopped it by having the negro arrested and lodged in the hold, but he and all the officers were uniformly and minutely because of the variety of reports prevailing in the city.

Mr. J. C. Calhoun is Irish extraction.

The father, Patrick Calhoun, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738. From there he moved to Virginia, and 1756 to South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun is now, in his fifty-sixth year. In the April number of the Democratic Magazine is a sketch of John C. Calhoun illustrated with a spirited engraving.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The education of the present race of female is not very favorable to domestic happiness. For my own part, I call education not that which smoothes a woman with complacency, but that which is calculated to solidate a firm and regular system of character—that which tends to form a friend, companion, and a wife. I call education that which is made up of the shreds and patches of useless arts, but that which inculcates principles, polishes taste, regulates temper, cultivates reason, subdues the passion, directs the feelings, habituates to reflection, trains to self-denial, and more especially, that which refers all actions, feelings, sentiments, tastes, and passions to the love and fear of God.

A certain class do not esteem things of their use but by their show. They value the value of their children's education by money; it costs; and not by the knowledge and goodness it bestows. People of stamp often take a pride in the expensive learning, instead of taking pleasure in the advantages of it.—*Hannah Moore.*

We understand that the election for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy in the District, occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. Lawler, will not take place until the general election in August next. As it is probable that Congress will adjourn in the latter part of June, or early in July, there is probably no necessity for fixing the election at an earlier period.—*Tuscaloosa Intelligencer.*

THE AGENCY.

Much bustle and turmoil have been going on at the Agency, for several weeks past, and have now in some measure subsided. The various Companies of Infantry have been sent to their several posts. Gen. Scott is back home through the Nation—wagons loaded with provisions, &c. are being had—indeed every necessary preparation is being made to the speedy execution of the treaty. The Cherokee, mentioned in our last paper, have some mischief—Previous to the arrival of the natives were coming in, and employing the same to had them to the points of embarkation. The route is now open. The troops, commencing the march in Georgia, last week, in a few days collected some four or five hundred men, and are generally expected to be in a few months at farthest, till the great body of the Cherokees will be on their way to the west and we trust, happy home in the West.

of the Cherokee nation require some legislative provisions. The treaty contemplated defraying these expenses when Congress agreed to give \$600,000 for the payment of spoils and the expense of emigration. The sum proves to be inadequate for both purposes, and it is proposed to increase it.

These views, in connection with the proposed arrangement, were made known to an individual Senator supposed to be best acquainted with the temper of the remnant of the Cherokee people yet to emigrate, and best able to judge of the propriety of consenting to their proposition to remove themselves, through their Chiefs and Headmen, as most likely to contribute to the peaceable removal of the nation. All the delegations of the States interested would have been consulted if it could have been supposed that the proposed arrangement, in the slightest degree, affected, without their previous consent, the rights or interests of any one of those States.

The liberal propositions now submitted by the Secretary, in his reply to the Cherokee delegation, will test their sincerity. If they proceed forthwith in sincere and earnest efforts to accomplish the removal by their own action, within such period as the States shall be willing to allow them for that purpose, the additional advantages proposed will, doubtless, be secured to them by Congress and the Executive. If they do not, no other result will follow from the offer than to afford one more proof of the desire of the Government to make the unavoidable change in the condition of the Cherokees, conformable to the dictates of benevolence, and their own best interests. In the mean time, the execution of the treaty will proceed as if this communication had not been made.

CONGRESS.

On the 24th inst. there was some excitement and confusion in the federal ranks, in consequence of the nature or tenor of a reply from the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, through the President, to a call made for information with respect to the importation of foreigners, foreign paupers, and criminals. The reply was, as might have been expected, rather unsatisfactory. No positive proof was adduced that Irish criminals had been transported to this country by the English authorities. A few newspaper statements were furnished, showing that a few Dutch criminals had probably been landed in this country, and a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore and one from the Consul at Bremen indicating that the German governments contemplated discharging them. In addition to this, a late correspondence between the whig Mayors of Boston and New York was made part of the answer, and as that indicated a strong desire to see the Alien Law revived, the whigs were very angry at the President for permitting it to be sent to the House.—*Lou. Adv.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1838. CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. McKAY asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, with as little delay as practicable, the amount that will be required for the additional allowances proposed by him to be made to the Cherokees, in his letter to John Ross and others, under date of the 18th May, 1838, specifying under separate heads the amount necessary under each.

Mr. YELL objected, Mr. BELL moved a suspension of the rules; which was agreed to without a division, and the resolution being under consideration, would lie over one day, under the rule.

Mr. YELL objected to its present consideration, and thereupon.

Mr. BELL again moved a suspension of that rule; which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. HOWARD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrears for the year 1837."

The question was on the following amendment submitted on Monday last by Mr. BELL, by adding to the end of the bill the following:

Provided, That, if the President shall ascertain that all discontent and further opposition on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five can be allayed or avoided, by allowing an additional compensation for the lands ceded to the United States by said treaty, and that the Government may thereby be saved the expense of keeping on foot the large military force in the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorized to apply two millions of the sum appropriated by this act to that object."

Mr. WISE, who was entitled to the floor, went on at length to review and condemn the Cherokee treaty, as a fraud perpetrated by Parson Schermerhorn and Agent Curry. The compact between the Federal Government & the State of Georgia, he insisted, was not binding upon the third party, the Cherokees. He was for compelling Georgia to abide the action of the Federal Government, and to castigate her if she refused to obey the laws of the General Government, for he would take sides with justice. A State was bound to obedience, and could be coerced to it on refusal. In the course of his remarks, having made some reference to the treaty with the New York Indians;

Mr. FILMORE followed for a short time in its defence. Mr. WISE reiterated his allegation, that this treaty had been brought about by improper means, by the use of whisky, and the withholding of the Seneca annuity. It was a minority treaty.

Mr. FILMORE replied that he had made special inquiry in reference to whisky, but

found the charge unfounded; that the treaty was made by a majority of the chiefs, and the annuity was withheld only for want of specie, as he understood; and it was denied by those who knew, that the annuity was kept back to coerce the Indians into a treaty.

Mr. WISE rejoined to the latter to Maj. Garland, from Mr. Striker, advising the holding back of the payment, and another to the same effect from Schermerhorn, who took upon himself to attend as the evil genius of the Indians every where.

Mr. Towns then proceeded to reply to Mr. WISE, in the course of which he expressed his regret that such a document as the message of the President should have been sent in; and though he gave the President credit for good intentions, Mr. T. could not thank him for it. If the knowledge of it should reach the Indians, bloodshed must inevitably ensue. Had such a paper have been issued twelve months ago, with the consent of the States interested, it might, perhaps, have effected its object; but it was too late now.

The gentleman from Virginia talked of castigating Georgia. Castigating for what? Not for disobeying the laws of the land, for Mr. T. insisted that Georgia was on the side of the laws, and in adhering to the compact and the treaty made in pursuance thereof, was maintaining the laws. So far from having nullified, the course of Georgia had avoided any such issue. He deprecated, with much severity, the use of such a term as that of "castigation" of a State.

Mr. WISE explained that he had made use of the remark, in reply to what was regarded as a threat, from more than one member from Georgia, who declared that, unless this treaty was carried into effect, Georgia would take her own rights in her own hands, it was in reply to that threat, that he had used the term he had.

Mr. Towns continued, and re-asserted his former point, adding that the House of Representatives, not being the treaty-making power, could not go into an examination of this treaty, with a view to its revocation.

Mr. WISE proceeded for a short time longer, when he yielded the floor to.

Mr. McKennan, on whose motion, the committee rose and reported.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the amendment offered by him, in committee, to the bill under consideration, was ordered to be printed; and then, on motion,

The House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day the act making appropriations for the naval service for the current year, was again considered. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Exploring Expedition, was lost by a vote of thirteen to twenty eight. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and subsequently read a third time and passed. The series of resolutions offered some days ago by Mr. CLAY, requiring the reception and disbursement of bank paper by the Government, was called up. An amendment to the first clause of Mr. CLAY's resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue no order making discriminations as to the money or medium of payment of debts to the Government, was offered by Mr. WEBSTER, and adopted. Several other amendments were proposed, but no question was taken on them.

Globe, May 25.

TREASURY NOTES AND MR. WEBSTER.

"Mr. Webster said it was true that in the South the Treasury notes were better than Southern bank notes. 'But how good were their notes?' They were fifteen per cent below par. Were we to offer to the public creditors paper, not only not convertible into specie, but below the par of notes of non-specie-paying banks?" "The Senator wants to offer these depreciated notes to the public creditors, and say, you have your own option to take them or not; but, if you do not take them, you can get nothing."

These are extracts from a late speech of Mr. Webster, as published in the *Journal of Commerce*.

Now for the facts: "These depreciated notes," he admits, are better than "Southern bank notes," but "below the notes of non-specie-paying banks" elsewhere, and below specie!

The following will show what reliance is to be placed in these broad assertions of the honorable Senator:

At the last advices, Treasury notes were not only above the notes of non-specie-paying banks in every State in the Union, as well as the South, but equal to specie; and, in many cases, above specie.

In Boston they were from 1 to 1 per cent. above specie.

In Hartford, 1 per cent. above.

In N. Y. at par; and an advance of 1-8 asked.

In Phil., 2 per cent. above paper, and lately 4 per cent. above.

In Washington, 3 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

In Augusta, (Georgia,) 9 to 10 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

In Charleston, 5 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

At Mobile, from 2 to 3 per cent. above specie, and 22 per cent. above paper.

At N. Orleans, 7-1-2 to 8-1-2 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

At Louisville, 1 to 1-1-2 per cent. above specie.

At Nashville, 1-2 to 1 per cent. above specie.

So much for Mr. Webster's accuracy as to facts.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

BEAUTIES OF THE FEDERAL PRESS.

"The Rhode Island Election is held to be a deliberate and intelligent expression of public sentiment, as the laws of that state provide against the frauds practised elsewhere. No man can vote unless the eldest son of a freeholder, who is not possessed of an estate worth \$134, and his deed is recorded 45 days before town meeting.—*Newark Daily*."

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."

Providence Jour.

"It is useless to talk of the intelligence of the People, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords.—*Com. Advertiser*."

"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance.—*Bos. Atlas*."

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by sufferings, that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*"

"The single end and aim of the whig party should be, to preserve their power."

Alb. N. Y. Ev. Jour.

"The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt, and demand justice at the point of the bayonet.—*Wheeling Va. Times*."

It is perfectly manifest that the great object of the federal party is to prolong the present embarrassments of the country until they get into power, and then cut down the privileges of the people so as to enable the rich to keep the poor in subjection.

REPORT ON MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION FOR A PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. Wright, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported this morning on Mr. CLAY's resolution referred to that committee. Some debate occurred on the motion to print, which elicited remarks on the character of the paper. It was admitted on all hands to be distinguished with great ability. The opposition considered it ingenious; the friends of the Administration, perfectly fair in its statements, and conclusive in its arguments.

This well considered and powerful paper makes up the issue between the parties in this country. Mr. CLAY, in the true spirit of the oligarchy of another country—the Tories of England—would build up the power of his party on privilege and on corporation monopoly. He has, therefore, boldly hazarded the proposition to substitute bank currency for the currency of the Constitution in all the uses of the Government. His resolution makes it compulsory on the Treasury to receive and pay out the paper of the banks. It is to be constrained to receive it in all payments, and compelled to tender it in all disbursements. It is pretended, however, that the Government creditors are to have an option whether they will receive it or not, but how can they have an option, when the Government is to have nothing else to offer?

Mr. CLAY's scheme is to make bank issues the sinews of Government. He walks in the footsteps of Hamilton, and would give the political sovereignty to withdraw it from the mass of the people made up of farmers, mechanics, and other laboring classes, whose industry the aristocracy would appropriate, as in England.—*Globe*.

The following extract is taken from the late speech of Mr. Grundy, in the Senate, on the bill to prevent the issuing of the bills, &c. of the late Bank of the United States, and also upon the letter of Nicholas Biddle to John Quincy Adams, commending a non-resumption of specie payments by the banks:

"On one account I am pleased with the appearance of this letter of the president of the Bank of Pennsylvania—it is a plain, frank declaration on the part of the bank of a determination to use its power to operate upon the politics of the country, and the measures of the Government. This is a warfare which is to be carried on. For myself I am ready to engage in it; and although it is decreed that I am to leave this august body, and my voice is no longer to be heard in the Senate chamber, still I will not be silent. Although afar off and in private life, my voice shall be heard, advising, urging and cheering on my neighbors and countrymen in this conflict."

"Mr. President, in the language of the great character of our liberties, I was born free. I have not only been an advocate, but a devotee, to freedom for many years—from my youth up, even to my three-score years. If liberty and self-government are to be lost to me—to my descendants, even now numerous—and to the great body of my countrymen, (which may the God of all mercies forbid!) I pray that we may have some choice in the kind of men by whom we shall be ruled. May we be placed under the dominion of MIND. May we pay our obedience to the majesty of GENIUS and INTELLIGENCE. May intellectual MEN rule over us—and may we never be subjected to

the will of a cold heartless, selfish, unfeeling, cent per cent. moneyed power."

From the Boston Courier (Whig.)

"We give him (Biddle) credit for great talent as a financier, and for patriotism, so long as it was for his interest to the patriotic and public spirited. For some of his selfish atrocities within the last two years, HE OUGHT TO HAVE HIS EARS NAIL-

ED TO THE PILLORY, and we could look upon him in that position with the utmost complacency &c."

Hold friend Whigs Hold.—Remember you go in for "law and order"—Come no Lynching—no mobocracy—keep cool. No warring upon the U. S. Bank—no destruction of the credit system—no more of your leveling trades, no agrarianism. What nail the great regulator's ears to the pillory!! But hear this fellow right under Webster's very nose, who is out of the traces regardless of the penalties of the second section.

Ohio Sun.

The following is capital, and no one who reads can fail to draw the moral.

We have known some men to become actually poor, by simply quitting work and crying hard times. But there are other instances on record where men have acquired quite a competence by minding their own business, and coming in when it rained.

Man. Adv.

The "Mar. Adv." might have added a few words upon the insane hunger for office now raging in the cities. In that respect, we see every day instances of men suffering a good comfortable "bird in hand," to escape, in the hope of obtaining another, "in the bush," not much superior either in plumage or in flesh, which after all they do not get.—*Pennsylvania.*

EDUCATION.—"You will confer," says Epictetus, "the greatest benefit on your city, not by raising the roofs, but by exalting the souls of your fellow citizens, for it is better that souls should live in small habitations, than that ignorant men should burrow in great houses."

The Federalists, in time of difficulty, have been consistent in contributing to the embarrassments of the country, and in taking part with its enemies. It is only at such times that Federalism flourishes; when every thing is prosperous, you neither hear nor see any thing of those birds of evil omen whose croakings in times of adversity disgust, if they do not discourage, those to whom they are addressed. They may be said literally to fatten upon the distresses of their fellow-citizens.—*Eastern (Me.) Argus*.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

The New Hampshire Patriot of Tuesday says: "We understand that, on Friday, the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY was unanimously nominated as Chief Justice of the Superior Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Richardson. His appointment may therefore be considered certain. A more judicious selection could not have been made, or one more acceptable to the citizens of the State almost universally."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Com.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. May 14, 1838.

The State Directors of the State Bank of Indiana are in session and express a very strong desire to resume specie payments at the earliest date; the president is instructed to propose to the banks of Cincinnati and Louisville the 1st of August as the day, stating also, that if they prefer an earlier day, Indiana is ready.

This is well; the noble example of New York must be followed by all solvent institutions; and Mr. Biddle will now find that his Bank cannot stand alone in the position he assumes, without losing the confidence of all. To make use of his own words, he will be a false position.

CHARLESTON, May 22.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The Banks of this city have resolved to propose to the convention of S. Carolina and Georgia Banks, which will meet here on Tuesday, to resume specie payments on the 1st November next.

A large number of white persons who had assembled in front of the African church in Lombard street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 22d ult. were attacked by a negro mob armed with dirks and pistols. Numerous arrests of blacks and whites were made by the police, and the crowd was dispersed, one of the watchmen being seriously wounded.—This is some of the fruits of abolitionism. The blacks have been tampered with until they have become ungovernable, and are turning upon the whites and striving for the mastery. The result which has always been predicted by every sane person is now taking place, and the inhabitants of the cities which have encouraged these incendiary movements are reaping the proper reward of their labors.

Nashville Union.

A serious accident occurred at the printing office attached to the Methodist book room in New York, on Saturday. Mr. Ludlam, the superintendent of the power press, by some means became entangled in the machinery, and was carried around for some minutes by the main shaft. He was alone in the room, at the time, but his cries soon brought the other inmates of the building to his assistance. On extricating him, it was found that his legs and one arm were broken. He was still alive on Monday at noon.

POPULAR OUTRAGE.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following narrative of the execution of Lynch law, on the person of a free negro man named Tom Culvert, the second cook on board the steamboat Pawnee, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 14, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

N. A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS,
JES. WOOD, ESQ. WM. C. PRICE,
J. L. KELLY.

We are authorized to announce M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce S. J. NEWMAN, of Lynchburg, DeKalb County, as a candidate to represent the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senate branch of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce M. J. H. HUGHES, Esq., of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senate branch of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for re-election to the Representative Branch of the next General Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Representative branch of the ensuing Legislature. May 31, 1838.

Learn that Mr. Foster, a citizen of Harris county, Georgia, who left this place on Monday week last, having made his arrangements to settle here, shot, on his return home, between Robinson's and the Buckhorn tavern, on the Road to Villa Rica, a gold mine. He died in a short time after he was shot, and it is supposed was murdered for the purpose of robbery. We have not learned that suspicion is laid on any individual.

At Wetumpka Sentinel, mentions a rumor as to that place, that a majority of the Directors of the Bank at Montgomery, have made an agreement with a part of the creditors of that institution to receive in payment money of the West Point Montgomery Railroad, all others indebted being paid in Alabama Bank Bills. The paper does not vouch for the correctness of the report, and as to the credit of the officers of that institution, it will prove to be unfounded, or that the story will be able to give such reasons in justification of their course as will be satisfactory to the public.

Perfect justice and impartiality should be extended to all debtors to the State institutions, and every of an opposite character avoided, particularly at this time, when their popularity is rather on the wane, and when circumstances should be made to resume specie as early as possible.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

at branch of government appears to have in order and rule; the reins are loosened, and unless the strong hand of the "pull the strings" none can tell where the wranglings of fretted speed will lead to. In being the place intended by the constitution, where the overheated excitement of the should be cooled—where wisdom, energy, dispatch of business should be found; it has degenerated into a wrangling school for factionists; where parties are to be raised or put down—where speeches are made, not to elicit or bear on the question, but are manufactured for consumption; that popularity may be at the triumph of thousands per day—where the public welfare is made a second to their own selfish interests and feelings, where by long debate, information and knowledge are not sought, but only that they speak against time—sustain or defeat the addition, or some good measure, by endless adjourn, or reference to this or that committee. We do not wish to be understood as being against debate, but to the contrary, for by the and grappling of great and honest minds, even truth and error are more thoroughly exposed. We deprecate debate for weeks after every member has long made up his vote, and prelate that Hall's being made the place of becoming like the "Lion's mouth" the spot where every slander is published and on the other hand where every paragraph or abuse is to be answered or refuted; in short, we are against waiting the time and treasure by idle debate, when the business is suffering, and when by such a half the necessary bills are not passed, session is wasted and closed by long speech preventing action on the same; it is beneath itself or the nation which they represent, long howlings may suit an Irish wedding, making Quaker meeting, when the fit is only add little to the dignity of that hall.

Every body must speak and every body is published, (for despatch of business) and suggest the following plan: let committee be appointed to catch the bantlings in a common room; or whenever a member becomes in a speech, let them be called either to relieve him in due form; and that all may be published, let there be extra editors and scribes. If this plan does not suit, let his be sent in writing to the Speaker, like a brief, but in the name of heaven let there be endorsement upon it, "considered as read," the same be published and sent to his constituents, for whose benefit alone the mountain and the mouse was brought forth.

the people are somewhat to blame for this time. They are the ones, who select so many Doctors, Preachers, and "home-sunder" men. The people wish some de-

bate, but they certainly cannot wish, that one or another should be eternally on the "tripod" giving forth his incantations to the neglect of all other business. Perpetual motion, has long been sought for, and whether it will ever be found is still a problem. The nearest obtaining the same, is the "eternal clack" of a noisy Congressman, who talks on every subject. This sets other talkers agoing, and they in their turn set as many more, until Congress in fact gets much like that animalcule which may be divided and divided and subdivided, ad infinitum, into a thousand pieces, each of which have life. Socrates described a simple man as one who always went with his mouth open—good Lord! if he could look into the American Congress, and see 300 members with their "talking traps all ajar," what would he say? Nothing; he would be dumfounded. The good book says, that in "a multitude of counsellors there is safety," but it is said, no where, therein, that there is safety in "a multitude of speeches," though it does say something of brawling women, but in the same sentence also talks of house tops to flee to. It is said that the cackling of geese on the Capitol once saved Rome from the destroyer the same cackling in our own, bids fair to destroy it. Such an everlasting diarrhoea of speeches must use us up. Reader would you believe it, that many a balloon has gone up sky high, with less wind and gas than has been consumed in the inflation of one of those long speeches inflicted on Congress; whether you believe it or not, it is true. In fact, some of the speakers here, have caught the everlasting itch of going, which belongs to a windmill, quaking and squeaking it goes round and round, over and over, and (the breeze stirring) never stops, until the wing or axle breaks, or the "grist being ground" main force is used to stop its clatter. If sleep was evidence of conviction or conversion, how many proselytes would be made by the long harangues of every question debated. (debated did we say?) we meant to say, twisted, screwed, wire drawn and spoken to death in the Halls of Congress. For instance Johnny Q. mounts the parson's nag; takes the little old jog trot of a traveller, and makes the three days journey; that his first speed foretold would come. Then, further to impede business, Johnny Bell rings out his long chime upon some panic story. When he is done, then Vice begins his twirling, jirking, everlasting "St. Vitus' Dance" speech on Government corruption or abuse. After him, then Slade throws into the hall his hand grenade, made up of Abolition powder. Then follows all Yankeeism in full yell, against the President and the measures of his administration—some in high praises of the Indian—some in abuse of the slaveholder; when in fact, their own ancestors stole the slaves from Africa & sold them to the south. Some again, abusing the south for persecuting the Indians, while they forget, that their own fathers, in former days (to use an old phrase) "were the devil" on an Indian and a witch.

Mr. Editor: In your last, I see an announcement of candidates for Commissioners of Roads & Revenue, signed by that old caucuser "Many Voters."

Now, I want it distinctly understood, that I take no kind of exception to the gentlemen proposed in that communication, but think it doubtful whether all of them have been made choice of in their several neighborhoods. This is a matter which properly belongs to the people in their own immediate neighborhoods, and they will exercise their own discretion—uninfluenced by the dictation of the writer of that article over the specious signature of "Many Voters."

But even admitting all support the ticket proposed—then injustice will be done to a large portion of the county, whose citizens are as deeply interested as any in this election; I mean the Cape Creek and Tallapoosa settlements, which includes three large Capt. companies. And if those officers are to be selected, so as to represent every portion of the county, then I say, let Tallapoosa and Cape Creek have a chance. There are gentlemen living in that section as well qualified as any, and who will doubtless feel an interest that will prompt them always "to be at their posts." I beg leave then to present the name of Joseph F. Roper, Esq., whose qualifications I know cannot be controverted.

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The name of John R. Clarke is announced to the voters of Talladega, Benton and Randolph, as a candidate for the Senatorial Branch of the State Legislature.

The territory embraced in these counties, is filled up with emigrants from nearly every State in the Union, mostly unacquainted with each other; and as honest voters, they naturally enquire into the political character and qualifications of those who are presented for their favor.

I am but a plain old school democrat, and therefore beg the indulgence of the public for appearing before them in the columns of a newspaper, but as I have frequently heard the question who is Col. Clarke and what are his political principles? I will take the liberty as briefly as possible to answer them.

He is a native of the Old Dominion and inherited from his ancestry the political creed of '98 as taught by Thomas Jefferson the father of Democracy.

By industry, economy and application, altho he began the world a poor young man possessing little more than a good name, he has honestly acquired what he possesses, and stored his mind with much useful information and good common sense.

From Virginia he emigrated to North Carolina, a Jeffersonian Republican, joining the democratic society of Nathaniel Macon, and when the dark and portentous clouds of war were hanging over our political horizon and the political parties were nearly balanced, he was a firm supporter of Madison's administration.

He was friendly to the elevation of Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia to the Presidential chair and voted for him because he was of the old school democrats who opposed the extravagant schemes of internal improvements and the high tariff—measures tending to consolidation and the destruction of the rights of the States; and altho Mr. Crawford by the intrigue of the Northern blue lights was thrown in the back ground and he and his supporters denounced as radicals by the Federalists, Col. Clarke was among his warmest friends.

His next stand in North Carolina was to vote at two successive elections for Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and believing the doctrines of his administration to be a revival and perpetuation of the Jeffersonian doctrines of '98 and that Martin Van Buren was closely identified with him in feeling and principle he supported his claims to the presidency and is now an advocate for the measures of his administration.

Thus it will be seen that Col. Clarke who is now before the people, is a Democrat dyed in the wool, not an ephemeral politician, who is Jacksonian Democratic, Republican to day or while the canvass is going on and tomorrow or when the election is over a starchy aristocrat or Bank Federalist. He is not one of those who mount the fence and feel for the popular, current and then plunge into and swim with the crowd.

Jefferson said Republicans were like poets, born, not made, and if that idea be true Col. Clarke seems as nearly to verify it as any other individual within my knowledge, & if elected or not elected, he has always borne the name of an honest man, and being a democrat as I stated before, he will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the people, knowing and believing that they will always do right.

I promised to be brief and lest I might tire the patience of your readers I bid you adieu.

OLD SCHOOL.

FIRES, STEAMBOATS exploding & sinking, and MURDERS are now the order of the day. We read in the Cincinnati Evening Post, that a letter dated Cleveland Ohio, April 30th, gives information of the total loss of the steamboat Bunker Hill, on Lake Erie. All perished—crew—passengers—all!

On Tuesday morning last, about 1000 Cherokees, men, women and children, under an escort of two companies of infantry, passed through this place on their way from the Six, to the Agency. —Caville Pioneer.

SPECIE PAYMENT.—The New Orleans Bee of the 7th inst. states that the Louisiana State Bank has resumed the payment of its issues, in specie.—There is likewise a report in circulation that the Union Bank is about to pursue a similar course.—These two institutions have always been regarded as among the most solvent of the banks.

RUMOR.

We have understood that some witless wito or wicked wag has put in circulation a story that a battle had been fought, near Calhoun between the Tennessee Volunteers, and the Cherokees. It is a most silly or wicked falsehood. There is about as much prospect of a war with the Cherokees as there is that an earth quake will overturn Cumberland & Chilhowee mountains.—Ten Jour.

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JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will proceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the following described Lots of Land and Town Lots, (viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27 T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S. W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Greenfield & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S. 34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in the Town of White Plains, lying west of Lots No. 53 & 54, as the property of S. W. & J. W. Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt. H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, known and designated as Lot No. (116,) as the property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits, at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S. (1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G. Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell & Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless previously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa co. on the 1st inst. an

IRON GREY MARE,

About four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on her back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on her left thigh not entirely well, walks fast and trots rough. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the above described mare or give me such information that I can obtain her again.

W. B. STARK.

June 7, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. June 7, 1838.—6m.—\$6 00.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION, May 1st, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, deceased, that James Moore and Martha Moore, Administratrix and Administrator of said deceased, have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court their accounts and vouchers for final settlement on the third Monday in June next, at the Town of Wedowee, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes: JEFFERSON FALKNER, May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. Cl'k.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 7th day of April, 1838; upon the estate of John W. Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are, therefore, to notify and require all persons having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix. May 3, 1838.—6t.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday in July next, to answer to your names, by 12 o'clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT. June 7, 1838.—6t.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it. JAMES LAWSON. Talladega, June 7, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James G. Houston, living on Greens Creek, one Sorrel Filly, blaze face, four white feet, 14 hands high and 3 years old—Appraised to sixty dollars. May 19, 1838. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. June 6, 1838.—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit. His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS

of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

In Chancery.

William McGehee & John H. Thomas, vs. Richard Warren Thomas, & Russell J. Allen.

THIS DAY came the Complainants by their Solicitor, on their motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this bill of complaint is a non resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered and decreed by said Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County. It is further ordered by the Court, that the said Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this cause, do appear on the first day of the Term of this Court, to be held for Benton County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there full true and perfect answer make to said Complainant's bill of Complaint, or the said Complainant's bill will be taken pro confesso as against the said Richard Warren Thomas, and this cause stand continued until the next term of this Court.

A true copy from the Minutes: JAMES CROW, CL'K. May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

Jacob Forney, vs. T. T. Stephens.

Benton Circuit Court, April Term, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of Complainant by his counsel, it fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above entitled cause, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there answer and plead to the said bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes: JAMES CROW, CLERK. May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

Jane H. Pruitt, vs. Jacob Aderholt, Complainants.

BENTON CIRCUIT COURT, April Term, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainants by their counsel, it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a resident of the State of Alabama—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the defendant in the above entitled cause do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next for the said County of Benton, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there answer and plead to the said bill of complaint filed in the above entitled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes: JAMES CROW, CLK. May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, intestate, for the sale of the following Lands, described as follows: The West half of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in Township fourteen of Range four East, in the District of Huntsville, Ala. containing eighty acres and 20-100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range four east in the District of Huntsville, Alabama, containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Edwards, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of his Executorship for final settlement—It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days, requiring all persons in any manner interested in said estate and final settlement, to be and appear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in June next, and show cause, if any they have or can show, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed and final settlement made with said Executor, and the same admitted to record.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 1st, A. D. 1838.

Present the Honorable ARCHIBALD SAWYER, Judge of the County Court.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Charles Moore, deceased, that James Moore, Executor of the nuncupative will of said dec'd, has filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court his accounts and vouchers for final settlement on the third Monday in June next at the Town of Wedowee, at which time and place, all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes: JEFFERSON FALKNER, May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. Cl'k.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

File JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1838.

Whole No. 75

II. No. 23.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT, at the office of the Jacksonville Republican, No. 23, Second Street, between the Court House and the Jail. The price of the paper is \$3 00 per annum in advance, or \$3 50 at the end of the year. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. All advertisements are paid for in advance, unless otherwise directed. A failure to give notice at the end of the year, will be considered an order to discontinue, and will be discontinued for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.—Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first week, and 75 cents for each continuation. All advertisements are paid for in advance, unless otherwise directed. A failure to give notice at the end of the year, will be considered an order to discontinue, and will be discontinued for the next year.

LOOK HERE.—We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS, including almost every article usually kept in our business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to call and examine our stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

MASONIC.—A Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will take place in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A sermon and oration are expected. All are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.—AARON HAYNES, Respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a **House of Entertainment**, in his new Brick Building on the corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

EAGLE HOTEL.—THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & by strict attention to business, to satisfy any may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will give the whole care and attention to it.

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\$20 REWARD.—STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa county, on the 1st inst. an

IRON GREY MARE, about four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on her back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on the right hind hoof, walks fast and tough. I will give the above reward to any who will return the above described mare to me such information that I can obtain it.

\$25 REWARD.—Stop the Swindler. A man who calls his name Charles Bowles, and has lately been employed in driving the mail from Montgomery to Talladega, took the day before yesterday to abscond from the carrying his debts unpaid, besides carrying him money which had only been entrusted to him, and did not belong to him. Said man is about 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 150 lbs., very quick spoken, fond of liquors, and is a very smart man. Any person who will give him in any safe Jail in this State so can get hold of him, shall receive the reward.

LAW NOTICE.—B. & H. L. MARTIN, associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all cases in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Lee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and in the courts of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both of them may be found. The engagement of either of them will be binding on both. W. T. S.

WONDERFUL RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Among these there are many so very surprising, indeed, apparently so extraordinary, that it is quite impossible for any inquiring mind to rest contented with a mere hearsay statement of them; we feel irresistibly compelled to inquire further into their truth. What mere assertion will make any man believe that in one second of time in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 192,000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth? And that, although so remote from us that a cannon-ball, shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be 30 years in reaching it, it yet affects the earth, by its attraction, in an almost unperceivable instant of time?—a closeness of union of which we can form but a feeble and totally inadequate idea, by comparing it to any material connexion; since the communication of an impulse to such a distance, by any solid intermediate, we are acquainted with, would require not moments, but whole years. And when with pain and difficulty, we have strained our imagination to conceive a distance so vast, a force so intense, and penetrating, if we are told that the one dwindle to an insensible point, and the other is unfelt at the nearest of the fixed stars, from the mere effect of their remoteness, while among those very stars are some whose actual splendor exceeds by several hundred times that of the sun itself, although we may not deny the truth of the assertion, we cannot but feel the keenest curiosity to know how such things were ever made out.

The foregoing are among those results of scientific research, which, by their magnitude, seem to transcend our powers of conception. There are others again, which, from their minuteness, would appear to elude the grasp of thought; much more of distinct and actual measurement. Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a grain of wheat, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second? Or that there exist animated and regularly organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies, laid close together, would not extend an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes, is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of times in a single second! That it is by such movements, communicated to the nerves of our eyes, that we see—may, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence, which affects us with a sense of diversity of color; that, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; and of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times per second. Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen, than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been deduced.

CLOUDS.

THE STACKEN CLOUD.—This cloud is easily known from its irregular hemispherical or heaped superstructure; hence, its name, *cumulus*, a heap or pile. It has usually a flattened base. The mode of its formation is by the gathering together of detached clouds, which then appear as with one great and elevated mass, or *stacken cloud*. The best time for viewing its progressive formation is in June, settled weather. About sunrise, small and thinly scattered specks of clouds may be observed. As the sun rises, these enlarge, those near each other coalesce and at length the *cumulus* is completed. It may be called the *cloud of day*, as it usually exists only during that period, dissolving in the evening, in a manner the exact counterpart of its formation in the morning.

It is curious to watch the formation of *stacken clouds* and to trace them from minute specks that seem to form out of the atmosphere, to those large masses that move majestically along in the wind, and convey matter from place to place.

In fair weather, soon after sunrise, a small cloud appears; as this increases, others form near it, and fall into its attraction; a large mass is at length raised, and then all the smaller clouds that form in its neighborhood are soon lost, while the mass augments, and the spectator, though he sees not the process, feels no doubt that the disappearance of the smaller, and increase of the larger cloud, must be owing to the large mass having attracted the less into itself. But why are the smaller clouds lost to the view before they reach, and are quite drawn into, the large one? Possibly, when the small cloud is very near, with most of its vapors drawn into, the larger, as a magnet, when it has approached a larger one within a certain distance it is forcibly and suddenly attracted! When these epithem clouds, or clouds of electrical vapor have increased much, as they do towards mid-day, they often unite and form dense, extensive, and irregular masses. The rapid formation and disappearance of small clouds is a process constantly going on, in particular kinds of weather, especially when the air is clear and dry, with light easterly breezes. These little *stacken clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and be resolved into it again as rapidly.

THE RAIN CLOUD.

This is not a modification depending upon a distinct change of form, but rather from increase of density deepening of shade, in the twin cloud, indicating a change of structure, which is always followed by fall of rain. This has, therefore, been called *nimbus* (a raining black cloud). When the twin cloud has been formed, it sometimes goes on to increase in density and assume a black and portentous darkness. Shortly afterwards the intensity of this blackness yields to a more gray obscurity, which is an evidence that a new arrangement has taken place in the aqueous particles of the cloud; vapors are formed, and rain begins to fall. *Stacken clouds* may be seen rising into mountains and becoming twin clouds; while long strata of many clouds permeate their summits, and the whole phenomenon has the appearance of a range of mountains transversed by the mighty shafts of a giant. After having existed for some time in this form, they become large and irregular, and get darker by intensity, till they seem concentrated into a dense black mass; with a cirrus crown extending from the top; and ragged *stacken clouds* entering from below, and the whole eventually resolves itself into rain—*Wonders of the Heavens*.

THE JAVANESE AND THE TIGER.

JAVA, October 15.—At the Tagal settlement, in the Government of Broboes, a trap was lately constructed with trunks of trees for the purpose of ensnaring a royal tiger, which had for some time committed great ravages in that part of the country. A Javanese who was catching birds in the neigh-

borhood, being overtaken by a heavy shower, sought to protect himself from it by creeping into the pit, which was well covered by the foliage and the swing door. He had not been long there, when the very tiger in question, probably driven from his own asylum by the rain, also came to the trap. He made a dash, as it were, involuntarily, upon the bait which had been placed for him there.—Down fell the swing, and in a moment the tiger and the poor bird-catcher were both face to face in the same prison. On hearing the noise made by the falling of the swing some Javanese who were on watch in the neighborhood rushed to the spot. They saw their countryman near the entrance, squatting in the Javanese manner, with his naked creese in his hand, pointed upward, but he was convulsed with terror, while the tiger, at the further end of the pit, seemed to be staring with astonishment at his companion. With great precaution the swing door was so far opened that his friends were able to pull out the half dead Javanese without the tiger having an opportunity to escape. The poor fellow seemed to have lost all consciousness, and he remained during three days in a state of insensibility. Whenever he heard any noise which brought to his recollection the sound of the trap-door falling, he faintly returned to a state of stupor. But he gradually got rid of this painful association, and when he recovered he sold his creese for a considerable sum, as the Javanese believed that it was only through some peculiar virtue or charm possessed by that weapon he had been saved. In the course of the present year 80 tiger skins have been presented to the Government in this settlement, by persons entitled to the appointed reward. Among them is one entirely black. This beautiful specimen is not regarded as proving the existence of a particular species of tiger, but only of a variety or instance of one of those sports of nature which occasionally occur.

Dutch paper.

The memoirs of Sir William Knighton, who was physician to George the Fourth, have recently been published in London. We cut the following extract from the New York Gazette, for the purpose of showing how Lord Byron pronounced his own name.

"I was," says Sir W. "Lord Byron's medical attendant for some time previously to his death. One morning, on making him my accustomed visit, I found the table at which he was writing covered with printer's proof sheets, scraps of manuscript, verses, &c. On my being announced, he neither raised his head nor turned from the paper he was rapidly scribbling, but said, 'be so kind as to take a book, and be silent for two minutes.' A longer time, had scarcely elapsed, when he threw down the pencil with an air of satisfaction, exclaiming, 'I have done it at last!' He apologized for claiming a poet's indulgence, saying that the last four lines of that stanza had given him more trouble than the whole of the poem besides, adding, 'the right words came into my head just as your carriage drove up.' His third ship then rose, and with a smile, said abruptly, 'Knighton, what do you think I am going to do? I am going to marry.' I replied, 'I am sorry to hear it, my lord.' The d—l you are! And why should I not? 'Because I do not think you are constituted to be happy in married life.' He looked grave, and after a pause, said, 'I believe you are right; but the ladies think otherwise; (alluding to his sister, Mrs. L.) however, the die is cast; for I have presented myself in due form to the lady's papa. I had an amicable reception. The only personal question put to me was when I was mounting my horse; Sir Ralph called after me, 'Pray, my lord, how do you pronounce your name? Byron or By-ron?' I replied, 'B-Y, sir, spells by, all the world over.'"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following account of the origin of the name Pennsylvania is extracted from a letter written by Wm. Penn, its founder, dated January 5, 1681. "This day, after many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in council, my country was confirmed to me, under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the king would give in favor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; though I was much opposed to it; and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name; for I feared it might be looked on as vanity in me, and not as respect in the king to my father, as it really was."

STEAMBOAT RACING.

The race between the *Georgia* and *Pulaski*, for Baltimore, commenced again yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock. A considerable number of citizens were on the wharf at the appointed hour, and the crowd would doubtless have been much larger if the time of starting had been delayed one or two hours.

We are sorry to say that a considerable number of passengers were on board both boats. Although we know that some withdrew their names after having entered them.

When we heard the remark that the boats will not race, it calls to mind an anecdote which we have heard related. A lady took her passage on board a steamboat at New Orleans, to go to St. Louis, but hearing that the Captain intended to run a race, declined going unless assurances were given that such would not be the case. The master pledged his honor to refrain from the contest, and the boat got under way; the rival boat pursuing soon after neared him fast, and the passengers, becoming excited, requested him to put on more steam, which was refused, for the reason above given. The lady was applied to, but would not yield. She was then requested to come on deck and view the other boat, which, at the time, was nearly along the side, and fast gaining. Her feelings were immediately enlisted, and she too urged an

increase of speed, which was attempted, but not succeeding as well as his passengers desired, they suggested that he should use bacon, to make the wood more inflammable. The answer was, that having pledged his word not to race, he had not provided himself with the article. "Never mind, captain, (said the lady,) you have some on board on freight, use it, my dear sir, I will pay all expenses, if you beat that boat."—*Charleston Mercury*.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The journal of an exploring tour through the Rocky mountains, by the Rev. Samuel Parker, gives the following curious account of a broad defile through these mountains, which affords a commodious and easy passage from the country lying east of this great range to the territory on the coast of the Pacific. The existence of such a passage increases the importance of the steps in contemplation by our Government to occupy the territory on the Oregon.

"The passage through these mountains is in a valley, so gradual in ascent and descent, that I should not have known we were passing them had it not been that as we advanced the atmosphere gradually became cooler, and at length we found the perpetual snows upon our right hand and upon our left, elevated many thousand feet above us—in some places ten thousand. The highest part of these mountains are found by measurement to be eighteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. This valley was not discovered until some years since.

"Mr. Hunt and his party, more than twenty years ago, went near it, but did not find it, though in search of some favorable passage. It varies in width from five to twenty miles; and following its course, the distance through the mountains is about eighty miles, or four days' journey. Though there are some elevations and depressions in this valley, yet, comparatively speaking, it is level. There would be no difficulty in the way of constructing a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and probably the time may not very far distant, when trips will be made across the continent, as they have been made to Niagara falls, to see nature's wonders."

DEATH OF COMMODORE WOOLSEY.—The New York Gazette, says: "Commodore Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the United States Navy, died at Utica, on Saturday morning last, of the dropsy. This gallant officer was about sixty years of age, and his loss will be severely felt by all who had the pleasure to know him personally, and especially by those in the service of which he was so distinguished an ornament. He has seen as much hard service as any officer in our navy, and has always discharged his duties with equal honor to himself and his country."

SHIPWRECKS.—We learn from a French paper, that the captain of the corvette *Heroine*, now on a cruise in the South Sea, has sent home an account of the shipwreck of two American vessels, the *Atlas* and the *Colossus*, which were lost among the Crozet Islands, south of the Cape of Good Hope. The shipwrecked men to the number of thirty-six, were thrown upon a desert rock five hundred leagues from any inhabited land, where they passed the winter (summer of 1837). They set aside all the provisions which could be saved, for exigencies; lived on sea-fowl, and constructed a house from the wreck of the vessels to protect them from the severity of the weather. Captain Carnum, commander of the *Atlas*, had resolved to go the Cape in a frail boat for assistance, but was prevented from undertaking his perilous voyage by the arrival of the *Heroine*, by which vessel the unfortunate men were saved.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while a number of persons were engaged in raising the steeple of a new church in Madison, on nearing the completion, the timbers or supports gave way, and the structure fell to the ground, by which a Mr. Pierce and a Mr. Smith were instantly killed. We could not learn their baptismal names, but one of them belonged to Waterbury, the other to Madison.—*New Haven Herald*.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the hopes entertained recently that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States would speedily resume specie payments, are very much dissipated. It is now supposed that such an event will not happen until the rising of Congress; or the autumn, even later. As a general resumption South and West depends on the movements of this bank in a great measure, the state of expectation respecting its future course has an important effect on all funds of the non-resuming States. In consequence of the opinion now entertained, all such funds are dull, and have fallen in price materially.

The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States purchased, about a week since, from Messrs. Prime, Ward, and King, of the city of New York 2,000,000 dollars of gold, and now has it snugly lodged in its vaults. At this rate, the monster will soon be prepared to buy the Government out and out!—*States Advocate*.

The cloven foot will sometimes show itself notwithstanding all the efforts made to conceal it. "Buy out the Government!" We thought that the bank had been bought under Gen. Jackson's administration that the Government could neither be bought nor cajoled, nor the people panicked or forced into submission.

Sunbury (Pa.) Gazette.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Several private bills, and others of little general interest, were disposed of in the Senate to-day. A resolution fixing upon 11 A. M. as the hour for the meeting of the Senate, was laid on the table. Mr. Webster's amendment came up—the question being on its final passage. A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Webster, Strane, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Benton, Lumpkin, King, of Alabama, and Hubbard, took part, when the question was taken on the resolution, and it was passed by a vote of thirty-four to nine.

Globe May 29th.

The cause in which Mr. Van Buren has labored, and for which he has been so much abused, viz: to increase the specie basis of our currency, is a good cause; and one to which four-fifths of the farmers and mechanics will subscribe, when it shall be properly understood. When that time arrives, let the Whig barons look out; for the vengeance of an outraged and plundered people will most assuredly overtake them.

Union (Pa.) Times.

On the night proceeding the Spring term of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, Miss., the courthouse was set fire to and burnt, avowedly for the purpose of preventing the Court from being held. On the arrival of the Judge and Bar, it was agreed to hold Court in another building; but another obstacle was thrown in the way by the resignation of both the Sheriff and Coroner. The Judge then issued his orders to the Commissioners of Police of the county to appoint an officer to execute his commands, but they refused to do so. A number of suits were returned to this Court, and the parties whose interests it was to delay judgments, succeeded in settling the laws at defiance!—*Selma Free Press*.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1838.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. CLAY for the receipt and disbursement of bank notes for Government debts and credits was taken up, and read the third time; and

After a debate, in which Messrs. WEBSTER, STRANGE, CALHOUN, CLAY, KING, BENTON, and HUBBARD took part, it was passed—yeas 34, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ala. Clay of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merriek, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Robins Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, and Young—34.

NAY—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Morris, Niles, Smith of Connecticut, and Strane—9.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1838.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. BOON rose and said that he was not disposed to embarrass the progress of the Indian appropriation bill; but believing that the morning hour, at least, could not be better spent, certainly for the interest of the country from which he came, than by considering the resolution of the Senate in relation to the money receivable for the dues of the Government, he therefore moved a suspension of the rules for that purpose.

Mr. GARLAND of Louisiana, then rose and said, that without interfering with the motion of the gentleman from Indiana, he rose to a privileged question. He said he had to announce to the House that the agreeable duty had been confided to him, and no doubt it was extremely agreeable to a large portion of the members of the House, that the people of Mississippi had re-affirmed the election made by themselves in November last, in sending SERGEANT S. PRENTISS and THOMAS J. WORD, as their representatives in the 25th Congress.

Messrs. PRENTISS and WORD then presented themselves for qualification, and just as the Speaker was about to administer the oath—

Mr. PRENTISS said, before taking the oath, he wished to state his objections. Though elected by the people of the State of Mississippi, in the election just taken place, he himself did not believe that election to be constitutional or valid. In taking that oath, sir, said he, I shall take it under the previous election, in November last, and not under the recent one, because, in our consciences, we do not believe the latter to be constitutional or valid.

The SPEAKER stated that it had been stated to the House, by the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. GARLAND,] that the gentleman from Mississippi had been elected, and were present, ready to be qualified as members of the House. He should administer the oath.

The oath was accordingly administered.

The question then recurring upon Mr. BOON'S motion.

Mr. PICKENS protested against this setting aside the public business of the country.

Mr. BOON asked for the yeas and nays on his motion, which were ordered.

Mr. SHIELDS called for the reading of the resolution, which was read as follows.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

The rules were then suspended—yeas 112, nays 34, and the resolution having been twice read—

Mr. BOON then rose, and said that the situation in which he stood seemed to require of him some explanation, but however desirous he might be to make it, he did not feel disposed to bring up a discussion on this subject now, especially as another and better opportunity would soon be afforded on a matter kindred to it. He therefore demanded the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered without a division.

The main question was on the third reading of the resolution and thereon

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, asked for the yeas and nays, which being ordered were yeas 151, nays 27.

So the resolution was ordered to a third reading.

[Mr. Martin, of Alabama, who was temporarily out of his seat when his name was called, asked leave before the roll was through, to record his vote in the affirmative, but it was objected to.]

The resolution being then on its third reading,

Mr. DUNCAN rose, and said he had no objections to the adoption of the resolution, provided it could be so amended as to prevent consequences from growing out of it, which have heretofore done much towards producing the present state of "pecuniary embarrassments and ruin," about which we have heard so many and such loud lamentations; and also, what were important, to prevent and cut off the sources of another rage for speculation in wild land, to the destruction of our free institutions—the prostration of equal rights, &c. by which the public domain is held; for which purpose he would move the commitment of the resolution to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report the following amendment, viz: provided that no portion of the public domain greater than three hundred and twenty acres, shall be

sold or conveyed to any one individual, nor shall any portion of the public domain be sold or disposed of to any individual or body corporate, except for the purpose of immediate occupation.

Mr. D. said he would not, at this time, attempt to detain the House by a speech, in support of the principles contained in his proposed amendment—he would satisfy himself, by a simply calling the yeas and nays on the reference, which he moved.

Mr. Boon said he would content himself with demanding the previous question.

Mr. Legare inquired if such instructions were in order?

The Chair admitted that he had some doubts of it, and was examining the paper to ascertain the point, when the gentleman from Indiana made his motion. He would not therefore decide the point at that stage, because if the main question should be ordered, the instructions would be cut off.

The House seconded the demand for the previous question, and ordered the main question without a division.

The main question, being on the passage of the resolution having thus been ordered thereon—

Mr. Martin called for the yeas and nays: which being ordered—were yeas 154, nays 29.

So the resolution was passed.

[Mr. Lyon asked the leave of the House to record his vote in favor of the passage of the joint resolution from the Senate relating to the public revenue and dues to the Government.

Mr. L. said, when the vote was unexpectedly taken on the passage of the resolution this morning, he was necessarily absent from his seat in attending to the claims of two or three Revolutionary soldiers of his district, whose pay had been refused at the agency nearest their residence under a regulation which in his judgment, imposed upon the pensioners and their representatives much unnecessary trouble. He alluded to the regulation which required, in the event of their failure to apply for their pay for a specified time, that they should be paid at the Treasury, and not at the agencies convenient to them. He said, in common with the great majority of his constituents he felt much interest in the passage of the resolution prohibiting a discrimination to the kind of money to be received by the Government in payment for public lands and for duties. He was gratified that Congress had, by so decisive a vote, determined to put an end to a regulation of the late Executive, by which specie had been required in payment for public lands, while bank notes were authorized to be received in payment for duties. If he had been aware that the resolution would have been put upon its passage so soon after it came down from the Senate, his desire to serve even a Revolutionary soldier would not have prevented his being present and voting for it. He hoped the House would allow him now to have his vote recorded.

The vote could only be recorded by the unanimous consent of the House, and being objected to, the request was not complied with.]

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Howard in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrears for the year 1837.

The question was on the following amendment submitted on the 21st inst. by Mr. Bell, by adding to the end of the bill the following:

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That the further sum of one million seven hundred thousand and sixty-seven dollars be appropriated, in full, for all the objects specified in the third article of the supplementary articles of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, and for the further object of aiding in the subsistence of said Indians for one year after their removal West Provided, That no part of the said sum of money shall be deducted from the five millions stipulated to be paid to said treaty: And provided further, That the said Indians shall receive no benefit from the said appropriation unless they shall complete their emigration within such time as the President shall deem reasonable; and without coercion on the part of the Government.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for satisfying all claims for arrears of annuities, for supplying blankets and other articles of clothing for the Cherokees who are not able to supply themselves, and which may be necessary for their comfortable removal, and for medicine and medical assistance, and for such other purposes as the President shall deem proper to facilitate the removal of the Cherokees, one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Halsey concluded his remarks with an expression of his desire, on behalf of Georgia, that the treaty should be enforced without delay. He did not object to the provision to give them more money if the Government chose, but he objected to delay.

Mr. Naylor followed in some remarks tending to show that the Indians had been treated with injustice during whole series of negotiations, for the purpose of forcing them from their lands. He contended that the lands belonged to the Indians by the gift of God, and they could not be forced from them by the force of negotiations or of arms, without disgracing justice. He eulogized the character of John Ross, and praised in high terms the firm, calm, and christian-like manner in which he had for a long time stood up amidst oppression, wrong, and calumny, to defend the rights of his people. He contended that the treaty now relied upon for removal was the entire production of fraud, and was about to be executed in cruelty; and to prove the fraudulent character of the treaty he went into an examination and reading of documents, and papers, contending at length that the treaty ought not to be enforced. After proceeding some time, he gave way to

Mr. Noyes, who moved that the committee rise. The motion being objected to—

Mr. Noyes stated his object. He said that a bill had been sent from the senate to the House by mistake, which it was desirable should be returned without delay.

The committee then rose—yeas 36, noes not counted.

The Message of the Senate upon the subject of the bill alluded to was then taken up, and the request to return the bill was ordered to be complied with by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House again went into committee, and

Mr. Naylor continued to read and comment upon the papers connected with the history of the Cherokee treaty. He concluded with the expression of his fears that nothing could be done now for the Cherokees. He was in favor of the proposition to conciliate them, and to allow more time; but he never would vote for an appropriation to carry into effect a treaty which he considered so fraudulent and unjust.

Mr. Chapman replied to the remarks of Mr. Naylor, and especially in relation to his condemnation of John Ross, and his comments upon the history of the various treaties with the Cherokees, and fulfilling the obligations which the Government of the United States were under both to the State of Georgia and the Indians; and he spoke particularly in justification of the treatment Alaba-

ma had rendered to the Indians, and compared it with the conduct of some States where Indian tribes had formerly existed, but which are now extinct.

Mr. Dawson followed at length upon the subject in defence of the treaty, stating that he felt called upon to do so, because he was the only representative from Georgia who had belonged to what is called the Indian party in that State, and asserting that he was, and had always been, called friendly to the Indians. He went fully into a justification of the policy of the Government in removing the Indian tribes; and by reference to the extinction of the tribes in some of the Eastern States argued that a removal was necessary for their preservation. He contended that it did not lie properly with the representatives of those States where the Indians had perished, to charge Georgia with cruelty and oppression.

[Mr. Dawson still occupied the floor when our columns were closed.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 31, 1838.—Continued.

As soon as Mr. Bell had concluded, Mr. Everett took the floor, and after addressing the House for some time he was followed by Mr. Cravy and Mr. Turney. The latter gentleman was on the floor, when some time after dark, he gave way, the committee rose, and

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the Indian bill was made the special order at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion, The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 1, 1838.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Howard in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrears for the year 1837.

The question was on the amendment submitted on the 21st inst. by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Turney concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Bell, in the course of which he commented upon that gentleman's course at different periods of his political career with great severity.

Mr. Bell rejoined, and commenced by saying he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to reply to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been familiar, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant. He knew but little of his course previous to meeting him upon that floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary scavenger of others, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the fit, apt, voluntary conduit of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of the gentleman, in the House and out of it, especially desirous of private honor or public principle. He had so charged of them and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there nor here. He hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood, and hypocrisy, but they had never thought fit to meet him there or here. He repeated that he did not think his colleague [Mr. Turney] was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, the tool of tools.

Mr. Turney. It is false! It is false!

Mr. Stanley called Mr. Turney to order.

At the same moment both gentlemen were perceived in personal conflict, and blows with the fingers aimed by each at the other. Several members interfered, and suppressed the personal violence. Others called order, and some called for the interference of the speaker.

The Speaker hastily took the chair, and insisted upon order; but both gentlemen continued struggling, and endeavoring, notwithstanding the constraint of their friends, to strike each other.

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order; which, without the interference of that officer, was restored.

The Speaker then read the rule of the Manual applicable to the case, which rule requires that in a case of personal contest both parties shall be required to give a pledge to the House that they would carry the matter no further; and that they would not in such a case, as was that the Speaker took the Chair to preserve order, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Howard made an explanation, that the unfortunate occurrence, which he deeply regretted, had occurred so promptly, suddenly and unexpectedly that, though disposed to preserve order, he had not an opportunity to interpose before the Speaker had taken the chair, as was his right and duty; the regular officer of the House, elected to preside over their deliberations, having more power and influence than a mere temporary chairman of a committee, not elected by the House itself.

Mr. Wise remarked that there had been a sudden excitement which had already blown over. If any excitement existed, there was no exhibition of it. He would propose, as the best mode, for the House to go into committee again. That, he thought would be the best way to get rid of the subject.

The Speaker said his impression was that would be the best mode.

Mr. Mercer referred to his having made an attempt to get the rule of the House enforced on a former occasion, in which he had failed; he would not make the attempt now, but he considered that the rules of the House were the laws of the House; and unless the House would enforce its laws, he would not remain a member of it.

The Speaker was about to put the question upon going into committee, when

Mr. Fletcher of Vermont said, that as a new member, it might perhaps, be deemed unbecoming in him to express an opinion on a subject like this, in the presence of older members; but it did appear to him, and he could not avoid expressing it, that to go into committee now would not be respectful to the House itself.

Mr. Yell expressed an earnest hope that the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Mercer] would not make any distant proposition of the character he had adverted to. It might seem a little extraordinary that a gentleman from Arkansas should yet up there as a peace-maker, but nevertheless it was so, and he entreated Mr. M. not to present his proposition, for Mr. Y. was convinced the matter could be quieted and settled without further difficulty.

Mr. Wise remarked, that he felt thankful to the gentleman from Arkansas, [Mr. Yell] for his suggestion. He had always found that such interference had always produced more excitement and from the age and standing of both the gentlemen, the House might feel sure that such proceeding was unnecessary.

Mr. Pennybacker submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the said H. L. Turney and John Bell having violated the privilege of the House, by assaulting each other in the House whilst sitting, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the said H. L. Turney and John Bell be each fined \$100, and be each imprisoned for the term of thirty days.

Mr. Bell gave the first blow.

Bill do apologise to the House for violating its privilege and offending its dignity.

Mr. Yell then moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Grant called for the yeas and nays; and while the Clerk was calling the names of members.

Mr. Wise rose, and said it was unnecessary to go through with the proceedings, for he was authorized by both the gentlemen to say that they were both ready to volunteer their apologies to the House.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney severally made their submissions to the House, for their violation of order in its committee, both of them disclaiming, in the most unqualified terms, the remotest intention of violating the rules and the orders of the House.

The foregoing resolution of Mr. Pennybacker was then, on motion of Mr. Taylor, laid on the table without a division, and,

On motion of Mr. Wise, the House again went into committee.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks, and went into a reply in full, to the allegations of Mr. Turney, and other charges made against him at home, for the purpose of vindicating his previous course, and exonerating his character.

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 1, 1838.

The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 12th of October, 1837, has been issued by the Treasurer, viz: \$10,000,000

Of that amount there has been returned to the Treasury for duties and lands, and in payment of debts to the United States, about 7,000,000

Leaving, \$3,000,000

The Treasury notes issued up to this day under the provisions of the act 21st May, 1838, amount to \$800,307 26.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR.

To all Collectors and Receivers of public money: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1838.

By a resolution, passed the 31st ultimo, Congress, has declared, "That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which, shall create any difference between the different branches of the revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States may be paid."

To carry this resolution into effect, it has become necessary to issue new instructions to collectors and Receivers of Public Money.

By the present laws specie and Treasury notes alone are expressly made receivable for all kinds of public dues, and you will of course continue to take them till otherwise instructed.

A circular was issued under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of July, 1836, which, after a certain period prohibited any currency from being taken in payment of the public lands except specie—no authority for the issue of Treasury notes being then in existence.

This circular did not order any different medium to be taken for duties—yet, the various reasons contained in it were not applicable to the revenue from customs, and a practice had existed before and has been continued since, to receive bank notes of a certain character in payment of duties.

In this condition of things, and without any legislation, either to extend the provisions of that circular to every branch of the revenue, or to abolish the practice of taking bank notes for any branch of it, Congress directed, by the resolution above quoted, that no difference or discrimination shall be created or continued in force by any general order emanating from this Department.

It has thus been made the imperative duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, either to require the collection of the whole revenue, in all its branches, in gold, or silver, or Treasury notes, or to permit, under such restrictions as the existing laws impose, and as the safety of the public money may seem to require, the acceptance of bank notes, for lands sold as well as for other public dues.

However desirable it may be on some accounts, that the receipts and payments of the General Government shall be in the currency provided in the Constitution, and however inexpedient it may be to give undue encouragement to a different currency, which by its fluctuations in quantity and value often renders the wages of labor uncertain, gives instability to the value of property, and thus enables the artful, to accumulate wealth at the expense of the unwary, it is not believed that this Department can find a sufficient warrant in the proceedings of Congress, or in the public opinion to justify the sudden and total exclusion at this time of the notes of specie paying banks from reception for public dues of every description.

Important changes have also taken place since July, 1836, in the condition of the banks and of business generally, which have diminished the necessity for unusual checks, excesses and overactions.

Influenced by these considerations, and by a desire to accommodate the public debtors as far as is compatible with the restrictions of law and the safety of the pecuniary interests committed to my care, I feel bound to enforce the uniformity now required, by availing myself of the permission given in the resolution of 1816, to receive the notes of banks, and by extending, under suitable limitations, the receipt of such notes equally to all branches of the public revenue.

The limitations as to the character of the notes receivable, will be such as are required by express laws, or by necessary implication. Some of these limitations have always, except at one brief interval, been adopted in practice since the formation of the Constitution, and are deemed essential to maintain a sound currency, so indispensable to the prosperity of trade and a healthy state of public morals. Others have been introduced more recently to promote fiscal convenience, the public security, and an equal standard of value.

1st. You will, in conformity to the obvious intent of the resolution of 1816, take such bank notes only as are "payable, and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."

2d. You will receive none of a less denomination than twenty dollars; the reception of all smaller denominations being virtually prohibited by the second section of the act of April 14th, 1836, which forbids their being paid out to any creditor of the United States. Though smaller notes offered for duties, could, from the nearness of banks in most sections, be taken, and easily exchanged before making payments, yet, from the remoteness of many land officers from banks, this could not be effected there without much delay and expense, and as uniformity is now required, the provisions must be made general.

3d. Nor will you accept bank notes of any denomination, unless the same be "payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued," and "equivalent to specie at the place where received," as is substantially required by the last mentioned act, in respect to payments.

These requirements can, in the opinion of the De-

partment, be enforced with greater certainty, and unnecessary risk and loss more surely avoided, by confining the receipt, as has been the usage at some former periods, to the notes of the banks situated within your State, and in the adjoining State. The credit of these notes, can usually be best known—counterfeits of them more easily detected—and specie obtained for them with less delay when it is wanted for public purposes.

4th. You will not take the notes of any bank which since the 4th of July, 1836, has issued "any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars;" the notes of all such banks being expressly excluded by the eighth section of the act of the 23d June 1836.

Great care will be expected, from you in carrying into effect this, and all former circulars still in force; and particularly it is enjoined that Receivers be vigilant to furnish every facility to the Registers for making the monthly examinations, recently required of the funds and vouchers on hand, and to guard against the imposition upon the land officers of bank notes not safe or equivalent to specie, and not well known to be receivable, according to the spirit of these instructions, and the manifest intentions of the act of Congress, which they are designed to enforce.

Respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE GREAT ABOLITIONIST.

We invite attention to the following letter from the Hon. John Quincy Adams, written in reply to an invitation to deliver an Address, on opening Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia. The reader is requested to examine this letter, and then inquire whether the writer of it is a whig or a democrat:

WASHINGTON, 19th January, 1838.

Samuel Webb and William H. Scott, Philadelphia: My respected friends—I learn with great satisfaction, by your letter of the 8th of last month, that the Pennsylvania Hall Association, have erected a large building in your city, wherein liberty and equality of civil rights can be freely discussed and the evils of slavery, fearlessly exposed.

The rights of discussion upon slavery, and an indefinite extent of topics connected with it, is banished from one half of the States in this Union. It is suspended in both houses of Congress—opened and closed at the pleasure of the slave representation; opened from the promulgation of nullification sophistry; closed against the question, WHAT IS SLAVERY? at the sound of which the walls of the Capitol staggered like a drunken man.

For this suppression of the freedom of speech, of the freedom of the press, and the right of petition, the people of the FREE States of this Union (by which I mean the people of the non-slaveholding States) are responsible, and the people of Pennsylvania most of all.

Of this responsibility, I say with a pang sharper than language can express, the city of Philadelphia must take to herself the largest share. And this consideration would compel me to decline the invitation with which the managers of this Association have honored me, to deliver an address at the opening of the Hall, were it otherwise in my power, as it probably will not be, to attend at the time proposed.

My friends, I have a long-standing, high, respectful, and affectionate attachment to the city of Philadelphia, and its inhabitants. I date from the day of the Declaration of Independence, and if I were to address them on the opening of your Hall, I should comment upon some of its self evident truths.

Now a great multitude of the present inhabitants of your city have grown sick of the sound of these self-evident truths, and exceedingly adverse to hearing any comments upon them. If I should make any practical use of my freed arm of speech, some would say, he is holding out a farrago of abstractions. Others, what is the use of commenting upon self-evident truths. Others—not a few—would kindle into indignation, and say, he is meddling with the peculiar institutions of the South; that's unconstitutional! What's that to him! He's a fanatic, he is an incendiary, he is an abolitionist! he is attacking the rights of the States, he is provoking the people of the South, and Lord have mercy upon us, they will dissolve the Union!

All this I could hear and endure with composure—all this I have heard before, and shall hear again. But if, while I should be discoursing, a native citizen of Philadelphia should rise and say, what right have you to come here, and dogmatize with us upon the right of freedom? Is not this the city of William Penn, and do you come to lecture us upon freedom of conscience? Is not this the city which issued the Declaration of Independence? And do you come to teach us the doctrine of inalienable rights? Have we so far degenerated, from the virtues of our fathers, that we must go to Plymouth for our political creed? Have we no native sons of our own city capable of explaining to us the principles of human liberty, as well as you?

My true-hearted friends, I should have no answer satisfactory to myself to give to such inquiries.

I rejoice, that in the city of Philadelphia, the friends of free discussion have erected a hall for its unrestrained exercise. I know the people of Philadelphia need a voice as of one from the wilderness, to rally them to the standard of human rights, but that voice must come from among themselves. If there is not one native, I say not of Pennsylvania, but of the city of Philadelphia, who dares to tell the truth in tones that shall reach to the sepulchres of the dead, look up your Hall on the same day that you shall open it, and wait for the appointed time; I will surely come.

I must apologize to you even for writing to you with so much freedom. I hope it may be without offence, for to avoid that is precisely my reason for declining to deliver the address which you invite.—Nothing could delight me more than to address the inhabitants of Philadelphia upon the opening, in their city of a hall devoted to free discussion, could I speak to them for whole mind, without giving to many of them great offence. This would be impossible.

It would have been perhaps more discreet to answer that independent of all other considerations, my detention here in the discharge of indispensable duties, would, in all probability, preclude the possibility of my engaging to visit Philadelphia at the indicated time. I shall therefore request you to accept of this as my answer, and to consider the remnant of this letter only as a testimonial of my respectful sensibility to your invitation, and of my fervent wishes that the Pennsylvania Hall may fulfill its destination, by demonstrating proof, that freedom of speech in the city of Penn. shall no longer be an abstraction.

I am faithfully your friend,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—The examination of Mr. Samuel Yeager, charged with having assisted to destroy and encouraged others to destroy the Pennsylvania Hall, recently burnt down in this city, took place before the Alderman Bins, in the Mayor's office, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock—John M. Read Esq., on the part of the commonwealth.

No evidence being offered by the defendant

to rebut that made on previous examination, he was held to bail \$3,000 and committed to the jail, to await the trial of the criminal court, which will be arraigned for trial—Phil. Gazette.

COTTON.—According to the New York Transcript, there were exported from the States, from the 1st of October, 1837, to the 1st of October 1837, 850,035 bales; and the 1st of October last, as far as accounts been received, 1,040,287.

MR. EDITOR.—The following endorsement on the way-bill from Talladega, was received at the Post-Office on Sunday last, inst. from Major Mm. Y. Lundy of Talladega, and thinking it a matter of importance, not only to the persons named, but the public generally, I request you to give it an insertion in your paper.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. COUCH.

"A waggon Driver calling himself Williams, driving a five horse team, owned by himself and Philip Aulanga county, disappeared very suddenly from his Camp on the night of the 1st of October last, as far as accounts been received, 1,040,287.

A letter accompanying the above, is supposed to have been murdered, and the waggon and team by a Justice of Peace, has been placed, and now is in possession of Maj. Lundy, and the owner is expected to come forward and claim it.—Herald ka Argus.

From the Toronto Herald of the 12th inst. A GENERAL RELEASE.—This day Durand received sentence of death to be executed on the 24th inst. The remainder of prisoners not yet tried, to the number of 14 were then called upon, when the Clerk in his able and eloquent style, addressed them on the enormity of the crime into which they were engaged and enjoined upon them to be forward to live in peace and sobriety, setting forth the happy results of a course of conduct, which he had been informing them that in consideration of energetic efforts which had been used to break their minds, and in remembrance of their former loyalty and good conduct, they were pardoned. The only condition which was required of them was to give security for good behavior for three years, thereafter in £200 each, and two sureties each of £100.

A Texas Tavern.—A tavern lately been opened on a rather diminutive spot near Houston, Texas, contrasting in its striking manner with the appearance of the Republic. It seems, according to the graph, that a gentleman riding along the road discovered an old soldier by the roadside, sitting very contentedly under a shaded stretched horizontally across the tops of upright stakes. A candle box was behind him answering the purpose of a table, which were placed a small jug, and a better half of a broken jug, and the lower half of a broken bottle. Not understanding the object of all these preparations he stopped to enquire of the soldier what he was doing there—"keeping tavern sir," was the ready answer, "will you take something to drink?"

There are 50 steamboats and 180 sailing vessels employed at Buffalo on Lake Erie, valued at four millions of dollars. The steamboats engaged in passing to and from Buffalo are numbered at 1080, valued at one million. The total capital employed in forwarding business from New York to Buffalo, by the Buffalo route, is estimated at \$6,500,000.

The Governor of Georgia has commissioned the Rev. Mr. Howard of Oglethorpe University, to proceed to Europe under the act of the last Legislature to collect the materials of the Colonial History of Georgia. Mr. H. is also authorized to purchase books and philosophical instruments for the school.

EFFECTS OF PEACE.—The peace of the world was never so general and so long continued, as at present. The consequence of that commerce was never so much extended, the arts so much perfected, or aggregate welfare of mankind so great. Emperor of Russia has a palace at Berlin where he is expected to reside some time. Kings are divested of much of their pomp and exclusiveness; they visit each other almost literally, he said to lie down on the elevation of the people; by the power of right education, of both mind and heart is now one of the great objects of civilized nations.—Cin. Gaz.

Some idea of the immense quantities of fish taken by the fishermen of several towns, may be formed from the statement of Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard, of Lynn, of the oldest and most experienced fishermen. "I have made an estimate of the fish caught by the fishermen of this place, and I find that there are four millions and eighty thousand pounds caught in one year—which is a little more than a quarter of a pound to each inhabitant of the United States of America. (This quantity of fish consists of cod, haddock, and halibut.)

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 21, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.
M. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS,
WOOD, Esq., WM. C. PRICE,
KELLY.

We are authorized to announce M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce SIMPSON C. NEWMAN of Lynchburg, DeKalb County, as a candidate to represent the county in the Senate, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce M. J. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for the district, at the ensuing election, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson, as a candidate to represent the county in the Senate, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for the Representative Branch of the next session of our State Legislature.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Representative Branch of the ensuing Legislature, May 31, 1838.

call the attention of those who may have business to enter land, at the Land Office in March, to following letter, as the information it contains may save them from both expense and delay.

Receiver's Office Marietta.
GRANT—For the information of those who may enter land, I ask leave to make known through this paper, that the term of the present Register of the Land Office will expire on the 16th inst., and that the office will be closed until a successor be appointed. Yours, obdt. servant,
LEVI W. LAWLER.

regret to learn by the proceedings of public meeting in Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. that the civil and military authorities have arisen between the civil and military authorities at that place. The preamble and resolutions forwarded too late for publication in this paper; they shall have a place in our next.

have received the communication of a friend, dated June 18, so late that we are compelled to defer publication till next week.

GAUL IS AGAIN THUNDERING AT THE SOUTH OF HOME." They were strangers to the small City, and led on by ambition, were fighting their mad purpose of overthrowing law & trampling upon the arts and planting their savage habits on the ruins of science and civilization. In our own day, there are those as Gaul, who are American born; yet who would pull down the laws, violate the constitution, break up our peace and order, and with sacrilegious hands destroy that beautiful arch, which others reared above them, for the protection of liberty and property. Faithful only to themselves and to their own interests, they forget to form one "united whole," and that whilst they are building up one section by pulling down another, they are bringing ruin upon an Union, and can only "united, stand, or divided fall."

is of that number. His letter this day, shed, in favor of abolition, forms but one part of a system of attack which is making upon our rights. Filled with satire and abuse, it is a cross libel upon ourselves, our principles and that constitution, which was made mutually protection to the slave, as well as non-slaveholders. Well has he said, "that at the sound of that of abolition, the walls of the capitol tremble like a drunken man." He knows the consequences, that if those walls tremble on the sound, what they would do, if the dread sound were to come; if abolition gained its mastery, he knows, (and yet pushes onward,) how it will be that day and hour, when abolition its serpent head amid the columns of the capitol, will be the time, when its foul and deadly fangs are found twisted around the constitution, the laws—when its nestlings are undiscovered in the "cradle spot" of our hopes. Then comes—yes, and all will know, that "the walls more than stagger." Fearful as the result, its marble will crumble into dust; the freeman will leave its walls; the blood of civil war will be found sprinkled on its ruins and prostrate columns; and the Constitution will be a worthless parchment, to show the age, how a free, happy and glorious country has been destroyed by traitor sons. Can it be, that an enlightened nation will not frown on this meddlesome traitor? Can it be possible, they will thus suffer all that proud prospect of our country's future greatness to be destroyed by men, who are madly trying to rend asunder glorious Union? It cannot be.

Adolph once said, that "he wished to be, with his face to the setting sun; that he might march of empire westward." Let abolition succeed and he will never see it. From his spirit will never rise when this Union is saved, and behold the banner of our land, proud as he anticipated—from mountain to mountain, crossing hill, valley, and river, until it reached upon the shores of the Pacific. Under movements, the breezes of the Atlantic and

the Pacific can never play with its silken folds. Under the stars and stripes, there will be no broad, mighty and happy land—no country such as Randolph anticipated, where the sound of freedom will echo from hill-top to hill-top, until every valley becomes joyous with the note. No—let abolitionism succeed in its full purpose, and Randolph cannot lay still in his grave. Not only he, but the "Father of his Country" and his fellows would also turn over in their graves, disquieted. With sorrow, they would look upon this country, (which their swords had made free, their blood had united,) dismembered, dismembered and rent asunder. With sorrow, they would look on a constitution, ruined by factiousists, enthusiasts and traitors—which had been framed in wisdom, cemented by compromise, built up by mutual concessions, and formed to make all free and happy. Doubtly would they deplore it, when they knew it was trampled upon and destroyed by homebred traitors. We all know, that if abolition is triumphant, the Union must fall—if the constitution and laws prevail, that abolition must fall. Both cannot stand on the same arch. The south will never bow to this destroyer—whilst it can die without chains, it will never live with them; it will not surrender its rights, its property. She will not be overrun by a "servile war" whilst she has sons to defend her. Under the constitution, she will make her stand, and its ramparts must defend and shelter, or else must bury her. That charter says that it was formed "to ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare; and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." If that doctrine succeed, can the charter perform its promises: never. It has become a dead letter, and we shall have to interpret the same by its spirit. Congress has not the power to interfere with slavery, nor with any State laws or customs which are not contrary to the constitution. Although slavery may be an evil, yet by that very charter it is recognised—if an evil, there is no remedy. The south must and will be master of its slaves, that it may be secure in property and in the life of the owner, his wife and children. Equalise us with the slaves, or set them free among us, and we are no longer safe. We must rule them; or they will rule us with a "rod of iron" as terrible in its scourings as that of St. Domingo. That charter even goes further than to protect us in our lives and property at home—it forbids other states to interfere with our slaves. "A slave escaping to another State cannot be discharged by any law of that state; nor can that state refuse to deliver him up when demanded." So clear and strict is its letter. What right then, have such men as Adams, to interfere with the constitution, with our rights and customs? What right have they, every day, in the halls of Congress, to tamper with our liberties, assault our characters, and trample upon those privileges guaranteed by the charter which rules us all? None. Then stop—for the "Spartans will meet you at Thermopylae, and defend the gates of Greece." "Fanatics, incendiaries, abolitionists, cannot meddle with our peculiar institutions, or insult our rights." These words, in Adams' letter, are held up before us in solemn mockery. They are treated but as the "fabrics of a vision" as a "mere summer cloud." Yes; he says—"that if there is not one native of Philadelphia who dares to tell the truth (in the Pennsylvania abolition Hall) in tones that shall reach the sepulchres of the dead," then he exclaims, "shut up the house, and wait for the appointed time, for it will assuredly come." If it must come, we say let it come: our sentinels will be found on the watch-tower. The chivalry of the south at its post—wishing peace but ready for self-defence. We tell them plainly, "that that Rubicon, the Potomack," shall not be passed. We tell them "that Carthage must be first destroyed and their modern Marius weeping on our ruins," before we give up our rights and liberties.

To the Editor of the Republican.
Enclosed I transmit a communication, with some scraps containing the proceedings of the Whig Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, which will please publish in this week's paper, that the friends of the country may see the issue which it will soon be their privilege and duty to decide. By complying with this request you will confer a favor on your friend and a Jeffersonian subscriber.
TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BENTON COUNTY.
I am one of your number, and a friend to the cause, call upon the democrats of the South to examine the subjoined proceedings of the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, (Whigs), if they are not already convinced of the issue made up by Clay and the abolitionists; and all the odds and ends of the "blue lights," national, and in fact of every party opposed to the late administration of Gen. Jackson, and the present administration of Mr. Van Buren, to effect, if possible, the defeat of the democratic party in the next presidential contest.
What has been the course of the Whigs since the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency? Has it not been to embarrass by every scheme of which their ingenuity was capable, every measure suggested by the administration, for the benefit of our country? Have they been heard to suggest, or even advocate any specific measure, for the relief of our country from her late extraordinary pecuniary embarrassments—embarrassments brought about, not by the action of the federal government, but by the banks themselves—Nick Biddle at the head, by unlimited expansions—save a very few who have been heard to advocate the recharter of the late Bank of the U. S.—a proposition which the knowing ones of that party will no longer sustain, seeing that the good sense of the people of this Union will not sanction any measure, the tendencies of which are so dangerous as an aristocratic institution.
What then was the next grand move on the political chess board, by the champion of internal improvement by the Gen. Government (Henry Clay)?—Why, to unite with him the abolitionists and fanatics of the north, believing that if he could succeed in winning such a powerful accession to his strength, that there would be some hope for his success in the next presidential contest! How then has he succeeded in this scheme? Let the history of Mr. Patton's resolutions answer—upon the passage of which every Whig north of the Potomac voted with the abolitionists! That Henry Clay is himself, an abolitionist, I have no doubt, and that he has made overtures to the leading fanatics of the north susceptible of proof. I discover too, from the northern papers, that violent efforts are being made in that section, to unite with him, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the conservatives. I see too, that they are

driving their schemes into our own State; & even into our neighboring counties. Have you not seen the published proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Madison county, recommending H. Clay, of Kentucky, as a suitable candidate for the next presidency, and recommending the whigs throughout the State, to adopt similar measures, in order to unite, in a *Harrisburg Convention*, the strength of all parties in opposition to the late administration, and concentrate their forces upon Mr. Clay? Have you not seen that Bailey Peyton of Tenn. has been sent to New Orleans, the opposition of Louisiana, regularly assigned to Mr. Erwin, the son-in-law or brother-in-law of Mr. Clay, in order to get up an excitement, and effigy that State for Clay? Never since I have noticed the signs of the times, or the movements of political parties, have I witnessed greater efforts, by any party or set of men, to effect any object, than have been, and are now being made throughout the United States, by Clay and his friends, to defeat the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. This they can never effect, if you will stand firm—understand fairly the issue—that the great contest which is now raging from one extreme of the country to the other, disfigure it as they may, is between the *artificiality of wealth*, and the *democracy of numbers*; and it is a contest upon which depends the future character of our country. The cause in which the democracy is engaged is worthy of their support, and must triumph as long as the people place a just estimate upon their own rights, and desire to be truly free and independent. Then, Democrats, to your posts. Do not suffer yourselves, defeated, and your principles trampled under foot, for want of a little energy—or, by being deluded by the soft insinuations of those who profess to be your friends, and the friends of democratic principles, when they are seeking your suffrage for political preferment—scan well the political principles, and the history of those principles, of all those seeking a voice in the councils of Legislative Halls; lest a "wolf in sheep's clothing" might get into your camps. For, there are those among you, who are seeking political preferment, in every branch of our government, whose principles have been uniform and unshaken, by the fluctuations of political strife, who are democrats of the right water, and in whom you may safely confide the cause of democracy, and who will always be found at their posts, the champions and defenders of democracy and the people's rights. A JEFFERSONIAN.
From the Washington Chronicle.

ALBANY, April 16, 1838.
To the Editor of the Emancipator.
Dear Sir—The Assembly have adopted a resolution, protesting against the annexation of Texas to the Union, by a vote of 80 to 16. And they have adopted by an equally decisive vote, resolutions against Mr. Patton's resolution, asking our representatives in both Houses of Congress to procure its rescission. These resolutions are strong, manly and dignified. They speak the sentiments of the empire state in a becoming tone. A most fiery discussion was called out. Mann of Herkimer, King of St. Lawrence, Hulburd, of Jefferson, and Drake, of Otsego, (all friends of the Administration) opposed the resolution with great fury. They denounced the abolitionists as the "fire and faggot party," "the avowed enemies of the Union," "subverting the Constitution," "annihilating all good," "set on by a few designing priests,"—that "these great numbers of petitions came from women and boys, got up and instigated by Whig members of Congress." I wish the whole State could have heard Abijah Mann's speech. His allusion to "preaching, praying, protracted meetings," &c. &c. were such as to shock the feelings of every moral man. Their arguments were replied to and the resolutions advocated by Mr. Sullivan, of Kings, Mr. J. A. King, of Queens, Mr. Culver, of Washington, Mr. Taylor, of Ontario, & Mr. French, of Chautauque. The character, motives, measures and principles of the Abolitionists were all set forth in presence of a large audience, many of whom had never heard any thing good said of the Abolitionists before. The discussion had the happiest effect. The very atmosphere seemed purified and the tone changed.

The vote finally was a party one, every friend of Mr. Van Buren who had not previously "shot the pit" voted in the negative, and all the Whigs present, (it being very late at night,) except Willis Hall, of our city and one from Orange, (who was born before the flood on this subject,) voted in the AFFIRMATIVE. The resolutions were sent to the Senate for concurrence, and were then indefinitely postponed by a strict party vote. Now mind, the people will return Senators next fall who can be moved by 21,000 petitions. Abolition has made great strides at the seat of our State Government the past winter. On the other subjects in the petition, the committee being divided, and it being on the heels of the session, and no time for discussion, it is doubtful whether any report will be made for the action of the House. We have seen the fate that awaits all of them in the "House of Lords," which, with the avowed intention of men to talk four days on themselves, to render any final action hopeless. The House adjourns on the 18th inst. Yours, &c.

There is a full admission of an entire identity of opinion and action between the National in the Legislature, and the Abolitionists; for the reader must understand that the Lower House of Assembly is composed almost entirely of Nationalists, while the Senate is constituted of a majority of Republicans. The incendiary resolutions originated in the former, and were defeated in the latter—the vote in both being, as this "zealous Whig" says, a "strict party vote." The Editor of the Emancipator so understands it, for he has no reason to be doubtful of the fact. He says, "We need not say that our correspondent is a ZEALOUS WHIG. With his party predilections we have no concern. Our enterprise is not a party matter, & cannot be made such. Our object is the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. We go for that; and those who will help us in that, we will not neglect."—Ed. Em.

So much for the Albany theatre. Let us look now to the play as performed in Boston by the Nationalists in the Legislature of Massachusetts. We have before us a pamphlet copy of "the report of the Joint Special Committee of the Legislature, on the petition of A. Stoughton and many others, in reference to the admission of new States into the Union, slavery in the District of Columbia," &c. &c. The report fills 35 octavo pages and concludes with the following resolutions.

RESOLVES.
Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the Territories of the U. S.
Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.
2. **Relating to the Slave Trade between the States.**
Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in Slaves, between different States of the Union.
Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.
Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.
3. **Relating to the admission of New States into the Union.**
Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose constitution of government, shall permit the existence of domestic slavery.
Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be re-

quested to forward a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Passed the Senate, one only in the negative. April 17, passed the House—164 to 51.

In the Senate, every member is a Whig. In the House all the Whigs voted affirmatively, but refused to allow the yeas and nays to be taken. The Boston members are willing to be used to get abolition votes, but conceal their roles, lest it should hurt them as merchants, in their trade with the South!
Here are opinions and principles stripped of all disguise, and which strike at the existence of the Union, openly, boldly and unblushingly. No man in his senses can doubt their intent, tendency and purpose. The strict and most infuriated madman of the abolition never assumed higher grounds than these. Neither Garrison, Tappan nor Lundy have gone so far. And by whose votes were these infamous resolutions passed? By the NATIONALS,—or, if the name sounds sweeter, THE WHIGS! The very party which certain southern papers are laboring to invest with power to carry them into execution!!!

THE MURDER.—Austin Squires, who shot his wife last Friday evening, was examined on Saturday. The evidence against him was conclusive, but the woman being still alive, he could not be committed for further examination. If she dies, Squires will be finally committed for murder—i. e. she lives, he will be committed for assault and battery, with intent to kill. The physicians give it as their opinion that she cannot live.
This is certainly one of the most cold blooded and brutal murders ever known. It makes the heart sick to contemplate the total depravity—the tiger like feelings—that must have existed in the bosom of the murderer.

The facts according to the evidence at the examination are these. He went home about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, and found his wife and their two children, and his wife's sister, in his room. He sat down and conversed a few moments good naturedly, and then asked his wife if she would go into the country with him next day. She replied that she would. He then observed the clothes she had been washing that day, were hanging on the line in the yard, and that he would go and help her bring them in. They went into the yard together. She commenced taking the clothes from the line, at the same time conversing freely and in good temper with her husband. He stood behind her and fired the pistol. The ball penetrated the body on the right side of the back bone, near the point of the shoulder blade, and lodged in the body. There were several families living in the same house with Squires, who, alarmed by the noise of the pistol, and the screams of Mrs. Squires, went into the yard and found her upon the ground, exclaiming in intense agony, "my husband has killed me."

After the woman was carried into the house, her strong affection for the brutal husband, for a long time prevented her acknowledging that he was the perpetrator of the homicide. When questioned, she would exclaim in a tone and manner indicative of intense torture of body and mind, "How can I tell you?" She finally, after much persuasion, gave an account of the whole transaction.
We went, with several others, to see the unfortunate creature about 11 o'clock at night—probably two hours or more after she was shot. And such a scene we never wish to witness again. She lay upon the bed—surrounded by friends—with her head resting by her side. The other child was standing near by innocently unconscious of the brutal crime of its father. The mother was wrecked with the most excruciating pain. She prayed fervently to God for her husband's forgiveness, and implored her father and sister to take care of the innocent children she was about to leave. She passed her hand gently over their faces, and smoothed their ruffled hair upon their young brows with all the touching tenderness of a fond mother. It was a melting scene—such an one as we shall never again voluntarily witness.—Rochester Adv.

INCREASE OF CHRISTIANS.—A table has been published showing the progressive increase of Christians from the first century to the present. The first century it is put down at 500,000; the tenth at 50,000,000; the 18th at 250,000,000, and the 19th at 250,000,000.

Commercial.

REMARKS.—The arrivals are gradually falling off in Cotton, few if any sales have been effected during the week, and the town begins to have the quiet look of the summer month.

Provisions and Groceries are looking up still—the heavy Boats are all bidding adieu for the last time this Season.—Wilmington Argus.

From the N. O. Merchant, June 7th.

DAILY NOTICE OF THE MARKET.
COTTON—Louisiana and Mississippi—Choice, 13-14-15-16 per lb; Prime, 12-13-14-15; Fair, 11-12-13-14; Middling, 9-10-11-12; Inferior, 7-8-9-10-11-12—limited demand. Tennessee and North Alabama, 8-9-10-11-12-13.

SUGAR—Prime, 6-1-2 a 7 00; inferior, 0 a 8 a 1-2.

MOLASSES—On Levee, 32 a 00 per gal. sales, on plantation, 21 a 22, according to distance.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by William San-son, a sorrel horse thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star in his forehead, left eye out, appraised to thirty dollars; June 2nd, 1838.

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
June 21, 1838.

BACON.
25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.
June 21, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby notified, not to trade for two certain promissory notes payable to David M. Edmonson for the sum of three hundred and fifty Dollars each; one of said notes becomes due on the 25th Dec. 1838, and the other on the 25 Dec. 1839, with interest on the last from 25th Dec. 1838. We are determined not to pay said notes, as the consideration for which they are given is fraudulent to all intents and purposes.
JOHN C. CATHEY,
THOMAS RODEN.

June 18th 1838.—2t.
THOMAS A. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.

The largest peach tree, probably, in the world, is in an orchard at the old Choctaw town of Muckaleh, State of Mississippi. The editor of the Marengo (Ala.) Gazette says: "We have lately been on the spot, and saw the tree measured; it was six feet nine inches in circumference. It cannot be ascertained from the Indians when this orchard was planted. The tree is dead, but perfectly sound."

Jacob Forney, } Benton Circuit Court, April Term, 1838.
VS. **EST CHANCERY.**

T. T. Stephens, }
ON motion of Complainant by his counsel, it is fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above entitled cause, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

June H. Pruitt, } BENTON CIRCUIT COURT, April Term, 1838.
VS. **IN CHANCERY.**

Thomas T. Stephens, }
ON motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a resident of the State of Alabama.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the defendant in the above entitled cause do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next for the said County of Benton, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of complaint filed in the above entitled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, }
VS. **ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.
ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, intestate, for the sale of the following lands, described as follows: The West half of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in Town ship fourteen of Range four East, in the District of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres and 20-100ths of an acre.
Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range four east in the District of Huntsville, Alabama, containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.
Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.
Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama, }
VS. **ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.
WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Edwards, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of his Executorship for final settlement—it is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days, requiring all persons in any manner interested in said estate and final settlement, to be and appear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, and show cause, if any they have or can show, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed and final settlement made with said Executor, and the same admitted to record.
Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.
By order of the Board.
June 7, 1838.

EAGLE HOTEL.
THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.
JAMES LAWSON.
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

NOTICE.
M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.
JOSEPH WHITE.
May 31, 1838.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.
His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS
Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.
Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

The following lines are from the "Temptations of St. Anthony."

There are many devils that walk this world,—
Devils large and devils small;
Devils so meagre, and devils so stout;
Devils with horns, and devils without;
Sly devils that go with their tails uncurled,
Bold devils that carry their tails unfurled;
Serious devils, and devils that bawl;
Imps for churches, and imps for revels;
Devils uncouth, and devils polite;
Devils black, and devils white;
Devils foolish, and devils wise;
But a laughing woman with two bright eyes,
Is the worst devil of all.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

POCAHONTAS.

THE INDIAN PRINCESS.
There once stood, and I trust there yet stands,
Within the limits of the town of Petersburg,
On the north bank of the Appomattox, within a few
feet of the margin of the river, a large dark grey
stone of a conical form, about five feet in height,
and somewhat more in diameter. On the side
which looks to the east, three feet above the
ground, there is an oval excavation about twelve
inches across, and half as many in depth. The
stone is solitary, and lifts itself conspicuously a-
bove the level of the earth. It is called the Bas-
in of Pocahontas, and except in very dry
weather is seldom without water. How often in
the days of youthful imagination have I leaned a-
gainst that aged rock, and my fancy warmed with
reminiscences of our colonial history, have I fig-
ured to myself the form of this beautiful princess,
meditating the protection of the white man, from
the wiles of ferocious countrymen, and the ven-
geance of her father, advancing to her abductions,
and perhaps lifting up her orisons to the Great
Spirit for the welfare of the white man, as stand-
ing by this stone, she looked towards the orient,
radiant with the pencilled messengers of the morn-
ing.

I know not wherefore it is, but I could never con-
template any of the evidences of the former great-
ness or present debasement of that doomed race,
who, when their continent was one vast wilderness
of nature, uncultivated and unfrequented, trod a-
mid its solitude, rejoicing in their inevitable sway,
that my mind did not instantly revert to the vir-
tues and the sufferings of this amiable child of na-
ture, the Princess Pocahontas. In festive com-
memoration of the first settlement of the colony,
I have stood among the ruins of Jamestown, and
shrinking from the voice of revelry, I have lingered
among the broken fragments of red stone
tablets upon the graves of the early colonists, and
my heart has been oppressed with melancholy feel-
ings, when looking upon the dark green vine fes-
toon around the tottering ruins of the church, I
have thought of the fate of this Indian girl, and
of her perilsous services to the white man. At
Cobbs, in the county of Chesterfield one of the
most beautiful sites on the southern waters, and
one of the earliest private settlements of the col-
ony, how often has its former proprietor, my
friend L., and myself stood beneath the melancholy
shade of the cedars, in the midst of the graves of
her descendants. One by one we have seen them
passing away, and assisted at the last mournful
rites. From the cemetery we have passed to the
ancient picture-gallery, to look upon the sombre
features of Rolfe frowning from the pealed and
tattered canvass, and to dwell upon the interesting
countenance of Pocahontas, which is still believed
to have been her veritable portrait, though de-
nounced by one of her lineal descendants as a
"tawny mulatto." The paintings were as large as
life, and well executed, though in a state of utter
decay. Copies have been taken by Sully, and
have no doubt been multiplied as well in Europe
as in this country. Often has the tasteful travel-
ler turned from the great southern route, to view
these original portraits of Rolfe and Pocahontas,
and to tread amid the grave-stones of her descend-
ants in the neat and lonely burial ground.

How often do the incidents of ordinary life tran-
scend the wildest fictions? Who gave to this dark
daughter of the red man, nurtured in the wigwam
of the savage, and familiar with blood, those gen-
tle emotions, those generous feelings, that delicate
sensitivity, that maidenly decorum, and yet that
princely and exalted heroism, which have ranked
this Indian girl among the loftiest of her sex in any
age or clime,—in "Paymion land or Christendom!"
Even in her girlhood, at the early age of twelve,
we find her daring the displeasure of her father,
and when the head of Smith, the hereditary foe of
her race, was upon the deathstone, and the club
uplifted, she threw her infant arms around the de-
voted white man, and bade them strike at both.
The stern bosom of Pocahontas was moved by the
appeal, and his vengeance suspended. How often
when the colony at Jamestown was famishing did
she supply them abundantly with provisions?
Even after she had incurred the displeasure of her
royal father, and had been banished from his pres-
ence, and after she had been betrayed by her
friends, and was seized by Argall, her attachment
to the whitemen continued, until she was finally
married to Rolfe, and visited England. How pain-
fully interesting was her interview with Captain
Smith in London? She had been told that he was
dead, when to her astonishment he called upon her,
but such was the repulsive coldness of his man-
ner, that she turned from him, and burying up
her face in her hands, she burst into tears.

But the most perilous service which this daring
girl rendered to the colonists was in the fourteenth
year of her age, when Powhatan having invited
Smith to his settlement, on a hospitable visit, de-
signed to massacre that leader and his whole
band. Pocahontas eluding the vigilance of her
friends, traversed the forest in the darkness of the
night, to reveal his intentions to Smith. It was
in commemoration of that signal service, that the
following untiring lines were written many
years ago, by one who deeply admired the hero-
ism of this untutored child of the wilderness.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE EARLY COLONISTS FROM MASSACRE.

"Whether the intervention of Pocahontas be imputed to the softer sympathies of the heart, or to generous sorrow," &c.

Burke's History of Virginia.
Full dark was the night, and the wild wind was
high,
Not a star to be seen on the cloud-covered sky,
And the eagle had gone to his rest;
Each beast had retired to covert or cave,
The colonists slept in their barks on the wave,
Or they slept on the barren earth's breast.

No sound could disquiet their slumbers so sweet,—
They dreamed not of danger, yet feared not to meet.
For the sons of the ocean were brave;
And Smith was among them, their captain was he,
And a braver ne'er whirled the sword of the free
In battle, on land, or on wave.

To Powhatan's presence the strangers had been,
Through forest & glen, and thro' each desert scene,

With fearful petition they went.
And Powhatan told them that peace should be
there,
His words seemed sincere, and his promises fair,
But they knew not his savage intent.

Virginia remembers how hollow they were,
As fickle as sunbeam that waltzes in air,—
But the colonists deem them sincere.
For tho' Powhatan promised his friendship and aid,
A treacherous plot to destroy them he laid,
When no treacherous plot they could fear.

On that very night while the colonists sleep,
Nor deem it befitting their vigils to keep,
Each man was to meet with his fate.
The sovereign savage had led out his band,
His tomahawk furious each grasped in his hand,
"To the white men, death, carnage & hate!"

"To the white men, death, carnage, and hate,"
as they yell,
The savage sounds echo thro' forest and dell,
"To the white men, death, carnage, & hate!"
But heed not, brave colonists; death is not near,
While the royal princess is your friend do not fear.
Pocahontas will screen you from fate.

She had heard, when his council surrounded her
sire,
As they met to consult by the wintry fire,
That Smith and his crew were to fall:
She had seen him, she knew him, and sometimes
her heart
For his dangers would feel an unusual part,
And she cherished the colonists all.

Whilst her father was arming his murderous band,
And exclaiming "exterminate all from this land,"
Who will dare to intrude on our right,—
Strik, murder, and scalp—light the fires around,
Bid the war-hoop of death give its terrible sound,
Not a white man shall live out this night!"

Unnoticed she left them, and hasten away,
She recked not the mountain, or thicket, or spray,
Nor darkness she heeded, nor storm.
All breathless she reached where the colonists
were,
They dreamed not that Powhatan's daughter was
there,
They dreamed not of savage alarm.

Their leader in haste then the heroine found,
The sky was his cover, his bed was the ground,
And beside him his armor was laid.
"Awake thee, brave chief," cried the Indian maid,
"Awake thee, my hero, or Powhatan's blade
Will number thy crew with the dead."

"He comes with his tribe to overwhelm your whole
host
His savages wind by the dark river coast
To surround you, and massacre all.
Then haste, to his bark let each soldier repair,
And put off from the land, for the foe men are near,
Oh haste, or the colonists fall."

"Nor call me a traitor, because for thy sake
I have traversed thro' thicket and brake
To tell thee my father's design.
To have seen thee expire beneath his fell stroke,
And thy followers all, my poor heart would have
broke,
And the cold sleep of death had been mine."

"I have saved thee before from his terrible ire,
When the club was uplifted, and kindled the fire,
And thy death was decreed by his oath;
Thy head on the block as my arms did entwine,
Between it and the club I then interposed mine,
And told them to strike at us both."

"Then believe me, my Chieftain, and hasten away;
I return, or suspicion will blacken my stay,
And the morning my embassy tell.
May thy God e'er protect thee, and give thee his
aid,
Oh, live mindful of me, tho' a poor Indian maid—
Pocahontas now bids thee farewell!"

THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon, worried and ransacked
as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollections
and histories, is a mine that still has a multitude
of rich, and as yet, unexplored veins. The
history of the secret associations that sprang up in
the latest days of the empire, would form a most
curious and interesting volume, and there would
be no lack of materials to fill it. The society of
the United Brothers alone, would furnish pages of
the most absorbing interest, while nothing could
appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the
strange and dramatic episodes connected with its
mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred inci-
dents might be related as striking and well con-
ceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred
the suspicion or resentment of the Emperor,
thought it expedient to abandon his country, and
take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces; and
here he became advised of, and initiated into a
society, the object of whose formation was to hurl
to the ground the Colossus whose arm smote and
governed the whole continent of Europe with a
sceptre. One day a letter was brought to him,
containing the usual signs and passwords of the so-
ciety, and requiring him to repair on the following
night to a secluded spot in a forest, where he would
meet some of his associates. He went, but he
found nobody. The orders were repeated four
times, the officer sought the appointed place, with-
out better success than at first. On the fifth night
of his appearance at the rendezvous, after waiting
some time, he was on the point of returning, when
loud cries suddenly arrested his attention.

Drawing his sword, he hastened to the spot
whence they seemed to proceed, and was fired up-
on by three men, who, on seeing that he remained
unwounded, instantly took to flight—but at his feet
lay a bleeding corpse, in which, by the feeble light
of the moon, he in vain sought for tokens of return-
ing animation. He was yet bending over the dead
man, when a detachment of chassours, summoned
apparently by the noise of the pistols that had been
discharged by himself, came up suddenly and ar-
rested him as the assassin. He was loaded with
chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die
for his supposed crime. His execution was ordered
to take place at midnight. Surrounded by the
ministers of justice, he was led, at a slow pace, by
the light of torches, and the funeral tolling of
bells, to a vast square, in the centre of which was
a scaffold, environed by horsemen, beyond these
were a numerous group of spectators, who mut-
tered impatiently, and at intervals sent forth a cry
of abhorrence.

The victim mounted the scaffold; and his sen-
tence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was
on the point of fulfillment, when an officer fell a-
word of hope. An edict had just been promulga-
ted by the government, offering pardon and life to
any condemned criminal who should disclose the
members and secret tokens of a particular associa-
tion, the existence of which the Frenchman to
whom these words were addressed had lately be-
come a member. He was questioned, but denied

all knowledge; they urged him to confess, with
promises of additional reward—his only reply
was a demand for immediate death—and his initia-
tion was completed.

All that passed was a terrible trial of fidelity;
those who surrounded him were members of the
society, and every incident that has been describ-
ed, from the first summons to the last fearful
moment of expected death, was only a step in the
progress of the fearful experiment by which they
sought to determine the trustworthiness of the
neophyte.

A short time since a young Buck was walk-
ing out with some young ladies, and being
at a loss for a subject on which to display
his conversational powers, addressed her as
follows: "Miss—, you is the thing
what's nice."

JOHN COCHRAN

AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the
Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the
following described Lots of Land and Town Lots,
(viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27
T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W.
1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S.
W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Green-
field & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S.
34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in
the Town of White Plains, containing one acre,
with all the appurtenances, lying west of Lots
No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W.
Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the
Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt.
H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and
others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville,
known and designated as Lot No. (116,) as the
property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance
of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville,
known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits,
at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S.
(1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G.
Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell &
Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless pre-
viously settled, this 18th May, 1838.
WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice
be given by publication in the Jacksonville
Republican for forty days, to all persons inter-
ested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased,
that James Moore and Martha Moore, Admin-
istrator and Administratrix of said deceased,
have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court
their accounts and vouchers for final settle-
ment on the third Monday in June next, at the
Town of Wedowee, at which time, and place
all persons interested may attend if they think
proper.

A true copy from the Minutes:
ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER,
May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. Clk.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the
Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday
in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'-
clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the
law directs. By order of
T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

June 7, 1838.—1d.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—tf.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted
to this Bank under the Extension Law, as
well as to those indebted under the Bond System,
that unless the first instalment on each is punctu-
ally paid, the whole debt will be declared due.

By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, CASH'R.

May 24, 1838.—4t.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have now their Saws in operation, and
are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
Tomstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms
cash only.
M. D. STAPSON is our Authorized Agent in East
Wetumpka, who can give any information required,
and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave
yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
Northrop's new buildings.

DR. A. PELHAM,

OFFERS his professional services to the citi-
zens of Benton County. He may be found,
for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm.
McGehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

THOMAS J. WALLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.

E. T. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be com-
mitted to his care in the Courts of Law and
Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb,
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His
office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door
to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—tf.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz
1st. Intermitent, or Ague and Fever, 2ndly. Bilious
Fever, and 3dly. Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermitent or Ague and Fever.—I consider
all fevers of an intermitent character, which cool off
once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or
not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue
together, or if there be no chill at all.
Sometimes fever of this character continues 24 or
even 36 hours, without any intermission; and some-
times it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of
the States of this Union, partake more or less of the
intermitent character; and in all their various ap-
pearances, the treatment should be the same.
This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile,
giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels,
and thereby communicating health and strength to the
whole system.

It is more like a charm than a medicine.
It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and
neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bow-
els as a purgative; during which time the patient feels
no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself
cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine has de-
termined me in future, to prepare it only in the form
of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is
both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it
in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the fol-
lowing manner—
Pound 12 pills well, put into a vial, and pour two
common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to
it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge or
purgative, before he commences the use of this medicine,
I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary.
He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suit-
able for a sick person, without the least danger; or suf-
fering the slightest inconvenience from it.
A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or com-
mon size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours,
both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks;
children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops,
and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops,
and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6
drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for
grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or re-
turn of this disease, whether they are cured in this
that or any other way, it would be well to continue
taking three or four doses a day until the strength and
complexion are restored, and particularly, if the per-
son has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack
of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial
should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate
and dangerous disease, than intermitent or ague and
fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposi-
tion, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chil-
dren are sick for a day or two after. When this dis-
ease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treat-
ment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is a still
more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious
fever, and apparently more mild in the commence-
ment.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with
scarcely any remission or intercession, with great pro-
stration of body, and dejection of mind. It is well
to observe that Typhus fever is most common in
winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and
fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the
tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the
fever is not broke and runs into the second stage, it is
apt to become a yellowish brown color; and in the third
and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of
a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is
apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry after
attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stom-
ach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much a-
like in their first stage that physicians often differ as
to their real character, nor does it matter materially,
because the treatment of both should be pretty much
the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does
not require, nor will it bear as much strong sickening,
prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two
last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of
calomel, or some other medicine that will operate up-
on the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more
strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and
am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such
operating medicines do more harm than good. All
thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and
even without it, if several days have elapsed, and my
patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills
or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8
doses in each 24 hours, with a regular use of Virginia
Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop,
sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with
pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25
drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person,
(children should take less corresponding with their
age), and should he become much debilitated from a
continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the
hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy
or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, contin-
uing all the time to use the pills or drops as recom-
mended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little
at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases,
that it is scarcely necessary to mention it if it ever be
resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the dis-
ease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever
indicated—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the
stage of the disease when there is delirium, or
lasting madness in the extremities. In the treatment
of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels
to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But
should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts
or oil, or open them by injections, and if they be too
laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three, or
four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be-
come fixed in the system, it requires time and patience
to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the
foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can
reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases
of debility, particularly so in those cases produced
by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient,
continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons
travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do
well to use this medicine as a preventive.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers,
and prevent the formation of them, is of great value,
taken in time. If used as a preventive, 3 or 4 doses
a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in
succession, after which time, it may be discontinued
for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed,
and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever,
torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only
a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease.
I have observed no material change in fevers unless
include the cold plague and cholera in that class of
disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be
found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected to by
physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the
properly carried out agreeable to these directions,
it will be found far more successful than the
one, or any other now known, even if it
sits all the time by the patients bedside, and
sides it no hazard of reputation as a man of
practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other
poisonous matter in this medicine. Women
may take it with perfect safety, and it is
entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recom-
mended was taken, no bad effect would be produced.

Experience of more than 40 years, and
aided and practised medicine in various
latitudes and climates, ought to enable me to
some degree of certainty, the most successful
treating fevers; and the foregoing is the result
of experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so sim-
ple, that they cannot be misunderstood by any
one; but it is not so, nor will it be so, until
after its efficacy has been experienced. Price
per box \$1 50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON,
Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this
medicine have been tendered but I have thought
only the following from the Register of the
District, Mo. which seems to embrace the
many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both
south and having heard much said in favor of
Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify
that I have never yet been any medicine which
the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers
which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fevers and
cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and
cases of fever in which I have known it used
never failed to effect a cure, so far as known
a shorter time than any other medicine I have
known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons
under fever, as the best remedy known to me.

JORI. H. HATTON,
Howard County, Mo. Sept. 26, 1838.

The above medicines can be obtained by the
single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Plan, in
ville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle in
Kalt County Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs
ly compiled from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED

ROAD. THE WET

est and most lasting obligations; a class of citizens, sir, whose spirit for enterprise is unequalled, and whose manly courage has never been surpassed in the hour of their country's danger from an invading foe. I rejoice, said Mr. B. to know that in our heaven-favored America, a freeman is neither disfranchised in consequence of his poverty, nor in consequence of his having staid upon the public lands, and I trust, sir, that every despised & abused settler upon the Government lands will, on all fit and proper occasions, cause his just weight and influence to be felt and respected by all aspirants to office. Sir, said Mr. B. to what class of citizens do we look for soldiers to fight the battles of our common country? Is it to the land speculators, the rich, and the "well born," that we look? No, sir, no, it is to the laboring poor men of the country, including the abused settlers upon the public lands, who have been denounced within the walls of this Capitol, on more than one occasion, as a band of "lawless intruders and land pirates." And, sir, shall we now refuse to protect this meritorious class of our fellow citizens in their just claims upon the favor of the Government under which they live? I trust not, Mr. Chairman.

Sir, if you but trace the history of the new States and Territories from their earliest settlement by a white population up to the present period of time, it will be perceived that much the greater portion of the entire population of these States and Territories, settled upon the public lands before they became purchasers; and it is to this description of population, more than to any other, that the Government is mainly indebted for the value that has been given to your vast public domain. But for the spirit of enterprise displayed by the adventurous sons of the West, much the greater portion of the now cultivated regions west of the mountains, would, until the present period of time, have remained in a state of nature, and the habitation of the aborigines, and beasts of prey.

I am aware said Mr. B. that pre-emption laws have been objected to on the ground that they involve conflicting claims and conflicting interests, and other evil consequences. This was the case under the act which authorized floating claims. But, sir, the present bill guards against like consequences in future. It provides that where two or more persons have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each of them shall have an equal share therein, but shall have no claim to lands elsewhere by virtue of this bill, should it become a law.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the general provisions of the present bill, as it came from the Senate, and having received the approval of a majority of the Public Land committee on the part of this House. Sir, said Mr. B. if time would permit me, I might go much more at length into the discussion of this subject; but I am not much in the practice of making speeches on this floor "for fun," and knowing that there is other business of much importance to the country, and to individuals to be acted upon in the short time yet remaining of the present session of Congress, I will conclude my remarks by saying that, to my mind, there is no measure whatever which recommends itself more strongly to the favor of Congress, upon every principle of justice and humanity, towards a meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, who have settled in the western wilds.

Mr. Ewing said he would not make a speech for Buncombe nor for the House, nor should he enter into a history of his life; for, when he gave that, he should give it entire. He spoke highly of the character of the squatters, and referred to an alleged attack made upon them elsewhere by an individual, (Mr. CLAY,) which he pronounced false, and said such an attack had never been made.

Mr. E. moved to amend the amendment by granting to the State the right of pre-emption to the Miami reserve lands, except to those already settled which he stated to be only by about half a dozen families.

Mr. Chapman inquired if the amendment, which proposed to give a State a grant of land was in order. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw it, and bring it forward upon some other occasion, as it had the effect of embarrassing the bill.

Mr. Ewing said it was intimately connected with pre-emption rights to public lands, and the disposition to be made of them, and was so intimately connected that they could not be separated.

Mr. Herod called for a division of the question on Mr. Ewing's amendment, so as to take the question first on that branch of it giving the pre-emption to the State, and next on that in relation to the individual settlers on the Miami lands.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana remarked that the proposition to grant pre-emption rights to a State was new in principle. Lands had been granted heretofore to the States, but never pre-emption to them.

Mr. Ewing denied there was any novelty in the principle, unless the bill itself was a new one; and who would deny a right to a whole sovereign State, which was not refused to its citizens.

Mr. Dunn, in view of the existence of the combinations that would be formed at the sale, did not believe the United States would acquire more from the proceeds, than if the State of Indiana got it at the minimum price. Moreover, by granting it to the State, the Treasury would be in the immediate receipt of the money.

Mr. Pope suggested that the amendment should be altered so as to compel the State, if she entered any part of the lands to take the whole.

Mr. Underwood explained, and severely condemned the whole plan. It was giving a State the privilege of speculating on the lands, over the heads of the settlers, and, after the grant was made, the State would appropriate the land, and watch those boys who were about to squat. He said if pre-emption rights were to be granted at all, he would say hands off from all distinctions—let the settlers stand upon equal terms everywhere. The land, he was told, was worth three, four and five dollars an acre; and instead of allowing the State of Indiana to speculate, and pocket the profit, he would prefer to alter the law so as to compel settlers to pay those prices, and let the United States have the profit.

Mr. Dunn replied with an argument to show that it was proper to benefit the State, because the principle of granting pre-emptions was intended to reward those who went and settled the western lands in advance of others; and such persons would have the benefit of this provision.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, opposed the amendment. It was enough for him to know that it proposed to benefit the State of Indiana; and, if that State was to be benefited, he wished to know how a distinction could be drawn between that State and others. Why, he asked, should not the old States be benefited in the increase of value? or why should a preference be given to Indiana over other States containing public lands.

Mr. Herod gave an explanation of the situation in which these lands were; and advocated the amendment. The question was then taken, and decided in the negative. So the amendment offered by Mr. Ewing was rejected without a division.

The question then recurred upon the original amendment.

Mr. White, of Indiana, again advocated the amendment of Mr. Ewing, on the ground that it would be brought forward hereafter as a distinct proposition, and appeared to prefer it not embarrassing the pre-emption bill.

Mr. Casey remarked that the amendment appeared to him to be superfluous, on the ground that the following clause in the body of the bill, would exclude the Miami Reserve—it was in these words: "That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person, or persons, in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which such settlement or improvement was made."

Mr. Boon remarked that if Mr. Casey's construction was the correct one, still the amendment of the Committee on the Public Lands could do no harm, as it might make the bill less objectionable to those who were opposed to it.

Mr. Goodie then moved to amend the amendment by granting the reserved alternate sections at the price of \$2 50 per acre, on the Miami canal line, in the State of Ohio, except those sections now settled and improved.

Mr. Snyder hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio would not prevail. It proposed to grant an exclusive right to the State of Ohio, in exclusion to individuals. The present bill is one extending to the settlers on public lands the right of pre-emption to one quarter section. Its principles are general and equitable; its object is to protect the labor of the poor man from the rapacity of the wealthy speculator. The proposition of the gentleman will embarrass, if adopted, the progress and passage of this bill; and I deny that it is consonant with the principles of the measure now under consideration. This bill extends to the settlers on the public lands protection, and a guarantee for their labor and, on the other hand, the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio would engross the most valuable lands exclusively for the State of Ohio, and refuse the right of pre-emption to the settlers on that portion of the public domain. I, for one, cannot consent that this bill shall be so embarrassed.

If the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio has merits, I will vote for it in a separate and distinct bill. There has been abundant time during all of this long session to propose his measure; there is yet time. I hope the friends of a pre-emption will join me in voting down this amendment, so that this important bill for the relief of a most meritorious class of citizens will stand on its own merits, and speedily meet with the favorable action of this House. When the principles of this bill come up for discussion, I shall avail myself of the occasion to present my views more fully on the subject.

The amendment of the House committee was then agreed to.

The next amendment was in relation to certain fractions in Palmyra district, Missouri, which was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prevent persons from getting more than one pre-emption.

Mr. Lincoln remarked that he had submitted the following amendment, when the bill was originally reported:

"To insert in the 23th line, after the words: 'United States, the following words: 'Nor shall the benefit of this act extend to any person who has before availed himself of a pre-emption right to the entry of any of the public lands, and acquired a title thereto by reason of such entry.'"

Mr. Underwood having temporarily withdrawn his, Mr. Lincoln moved the above.

Mr. U. said the gentleman's amendment did not provide for the mode of ascertaining the fact, and he therefore preferred his own and moved it, as it required the settler to set forth his disclaimer on oath.

Mr. Lincoln's objection to that was, that he always disapproved of putting an individual's rights on the faith of his own testimony. It was a dangerous practice, and he, therefore, preferred his own amendment.

Mr. L. then went at large into a review of the bill, and contended for the right of the old States to the public lands in common with the new States, and that they should not be given away either to settlers or to new States. He was in favor of granting these pre-emption rights to settlers; but wished to restrict them, so that the same person could not take one pre-emption after another, and thus cover an undue quantity of land. He also made and argued the point, that a pre-emption right should be gained only by some service in making improvements, and that merely because he staid on a quarter section of land over night, he should not acquire a right to purchase it in the morning. He went upon the ground, that lands not offered for sale by the Government might be secured by pioneers, who settled and improved the land, but that a mere temporary stopping should not give a pre-emption right, because he did no good to the country and performed no service to entitle him to the right. He would offer an amendment to make the residence four months next preceding the first of December, so that those who went and sowed wheat, and felled timber, and established a house, should acquire a right to it, and not be liable to be turned out houseless after he had done the service of a pioneer and had become a citizen and a resident. Such an amendment he thought, as liberal as Western people could justly ask, and, coupled with the one then before the committee, that the pioneer should have but one pre-emption right, instead of allowing him to monopolize, "he was willing to go for the bill. Should such propositions be called illiberal, he was willing to be denounced here and at home; but he would also be willing to appear to a jury of Western men, to decide upon their justice.

Mr. L. then discussed the policy of the measure as affecting the prices of lands and the interests of the old States.

Mr. May moved an amendment to extend the law granting pre-emption rights to any persons who may now or shall hereafter have lived twelve months upon the public lands; and after some remarks upon objections made by Mr. Lincoln to the bill in its present shape, he went at length into an argument to show the expediency of the measures he proposed to insert in the bill.

Mr. Boon replied to the remarks of Mr. Lincoln, chiefly to the point relative to obtaining successive and separate pre-emption rights. He did not think such occurrences could take place often, and if it did now and then, when an actual settler moved from one location to a better, he thought no evil would accrue. Mr. Lincoln said, according to his notion, the person who removed in such a manner was a speculator.

Mr. Loomis spoke at length in favor of actual settlers upon the public lands, and was in favor of affording them every facility which could be granted, with proper safeguards against frauds. He was opposed to selling the lands in large quantities to non-residents, to hold and sell hereafter. If any benefit was to accrue from an increase of value, it ought to go to actual settlers, or remain to the U. States, instead of being given to speculators. He did not understand the policy of confining the application of the bill to settlers up to December last, and did not see why it should not be brought down to the present time, or to the first of June; and he read a letter from a western correspondent to show that it would be a hardship to those who came a little later than the day set, and had been compelled to settle upon land not brought into the market, with the expectation of acquiring a pre-emption right. He proposed to offer an amendment at the end of the bill, to provide for a prospective system of settling & acquiring pre-emption rights, when such an amendment should be in order.

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise, with a view to have the amendments printed.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana wished that a vote might be taken on some of the merely verbal amendments already offered. He had some time since proposed an amendment, and had it printed, which he intended to offer as a substitute for the bill; but, since then, he had, upon consultation with

a competent officer of the land office, made some very important alterations, and he had a strong hope that it would now meet the assent of a large majority of the House.

Mr. Randolph again moved that the committee rise; but gave way to

Mr. Lincoln, who moved another amendment, with a view to have it printed with the rest. Mr. Randolph then renewed his motion to rise, which was carried in the affirmative; and the committee rose and reported.

By general consent, the bill and various amendments, pending, and notice of given, were all ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Bronson moved to take up the bill in relation to the Rock River and Lake Michigan Canal. Mr. Williams of North Carolina moved an adjournment; lost—only 29 voting for it.

The above bill was then taken up, the question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in sundry amendments.

Mr. White of Indiana moved several verbal amendments, which were agreed to, as did also Mr. McKay.

Mr. Petrikin moved an amendment giving the State the equity of revocation; but it was disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading tomorrow—ayes 94, noes 34.

Sundry bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice, and referred to their appropriate standing committees.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill, to secure the payment on certain commissions on duty bonds to collectors of the customs, was taken up, and agreed to.

Mr. Chapman then said, for the purpose of testing the sense, he would move to make the pre-emption bill the special order of the day for tomorrow, after the hour of one o'clock, when the other orders would be disposed of.

Mr. Briggs interposing a motion to that effect, which prevailed, and

The House adjourned.

From the Charleston Southern Patriot

FREE BANKING.

The notion of creating bank capital on mortgages of real estate, or on the pledge of public stocks, appears to occupy much of the attention at present of those who wish to effect the double purpose of improving our system of currency and calling into activity the dormant resources of real capitalists, whether in this country or in Europe.

The New York scheme seems to be the origin of most of these attempts. It would really appear as if it were conceived that any amount of capital may be employed in banking, that the mercantile or agricultural wants of the country may require, without reference to that equilibrium between the currency of this and other parts of the commercial world, which is an important element in any system of circulation that may be devised.

In the New York plan, but one object seems to have occupied the minds of its framers, to wit: the security of the note holder; while level of value between the money of the United States and the money of other countries with which we have constant commercial intercourse, appears to have been entirely lost sight of. The idea is propounded, in the utmost confidence, of extending, by associations of capitalists, private banking *ad libitum*. Capitals of fifty millions of dollars are spoken of as about being called suddenly into existence by the magic words: *free trade in banking*, as if increase of wealth depend on a legislative fiat, or the mere will to become rich and prosperous.

We have no question but the confidence of the community in bank issues may be entirely secured by the devices of ingenuity; but the laws of nature cannot be counteracted by artificial contrivances, however well adjusted on system. One of these laws is that there is a balance to be maintained between the productive powers and commercial enterprise of different countries exhibiting the mutual dependencies of trade. If the only true measure of the quantity of paper money that can be put into circulation is the desire and ability of individuals to borrow of banks of issue, then the whole labor of the country might be diverted into one department of production, and there could be nothing like relative excess of produce in that department. Thus, if two-thirds or one-half the value of the lands and slaves employed in the cultivation of cotton should be mortgaged to create a fund for banking—turned by the alchemy of credit into capital as the basis for issues of paper money, and each mortgage were to borrow in proportion to his wealth, we should have nearly every slave now employed in the culture of other products converted into a cultivator of our great staple. We need scarcely say that the equilibrium between the wants of its purchasers and the ability of its producers would be entirely destroyed.

But it is on this equilibrium, that the level of money and prices depends. We are all well aware that an excessive stimulus to production, if not attended by an equal stimulus to consumption, is accompanied by such a fall of value that the medium of circulation partakes also of a relative depreciation with that of produce. We see it constantly exemplified that a mere temporary excess from over abundant crops, unaccompanied by a corresponding increase of consumption, leaves less value in the hands of the cultivator than his crop was not above an average product. What then would it be if his lands and negroes were coined into credit, and he could convert two-thirds or even one-half of their value into the means of extending his cultivation?

All schemes of banking which do not look to the preservation of the relative value of the currency as compared with the currencies of other countries, but regard exclusively the security of the note holder (as seems to be the case on the New York plan) is defective in one of the main ingredients of a sound system. We may argue this question until doomsday, and we shall arrive in the end at the sole legitimate, practical, conclusion, that the true and only mode of preventing depreciation of paper money from excess, is its ready convertibility into gold or silver. This is the law of nature, which the wit of man can neither evade nor circumvent by devices. The principle of forming a portion of banking capital of securities, whether public or private, placed in pledge with a public officer, as a guarantee for the issues, and which can be quickly convertible into the precious metals, is salutary to a certain extent.

This prevents depreciation of the currency from discredit, but leaves the evil of depreciation from excess without remedy, by allowing unlimited competition in the formation of bank capital, and the creation of paper money. We therefore, think the principle of free trade in banking, in permitting the almost unrestrained issuing of paper money to private associations and individuals, extremely dangerous. It is, in effect, an abandonment of the standard, and guaging the currency by a false measure, namely, the wants of producers and of commercial persons, by those new facilities which are to be found in the mortgage of real estate, and the pledge of stocks. There cannot be too great competition in banking on real capital placed on deposit, but the substitution of one species of credit for another, be it public or private, making the measure of the issues of pa-

per the extent to which that credit can be used will and must work, in the end, injuriously.

FROM FLORIDA.

[From the St. Augustine Herald, June 2d.]

GARY'S FERRY, May 28, 1838.

"Two days ago, Capt. Thigpin, of a company of volunteers, now mustering here, gave notice to Col. Twigg that a party of Indians had been at John's Ferry, on New River, about 40 miles north of this place. With his usual activity, our gallant commander, Col. Twigg, ordered Capt. Bullock, with E. company, 2d Dragoons—the only one company then at Gary's Ferry, to proceed at once with the sixty men of Capt. Thigpin's, to Fort Harlee, there to be reinforced by as many men as could be spared, and pursue the Indians until they came up with them.

"These Indians are thought to be runaway Creeks, and to have been camping about New River and its vicinity for sometime. Their number has not been ascertained, but twenty-five fires have been seen."

An express from Micanopy, arrived yesterday, states that Capt. Tompkins, at that post, expected to have a fight with Tigertail on the 30th. Tigertail was near him with plenty of women and men, and full of fight. The Tallahassee were with him. The despatch says that two companies of Dragoons had been sent out to fight him.

[From the Jacksonville Courier, June 7.]

INDIAN WAR AGAIN.—By Mr. Stephen Hull, direct from Suwannee, we learn that the Indians have again given employment to our brave frontier population.

Mr. H. says, "on Saturday last, a person hunting in the vicinity of Falling Creek Settlements, discovered fresh Indian signs, and immediately turned to the settlement and informed Capt. Sanderlin, who started in pursuit the next morning. The Indians were overtaken near the Okefinoke Swamp, and a sharp conflict ensued, in which it is said the whites acted bravely; but after having two of his men wounded (one severely, the other mortally,) Capt. S. was compelled by the superior force of the enemy to retreat. The next morning, however, he concluded to give them another trial—and he overtook them, engaged, and was again driven back—the force of the Indians not known, but supposed to be about double the number of the whites. We hope for further particulars in time for our paper."

DARIEN, Geo., June 7.

We hasten to lay before our readers the contents of the following letter, received this day from St. Mary's. It is from Maj. Edward Hopkins, who, it will be seen, has promptly entered the field against the savages. We are certain that victory will perch upon his standard, if he has material to act upon. Volunteers! fly to Camden, young men of McIntosh, show your spirit, and rush to the battle field!

St. Mary's, June 2.

Dear Sir—To-day a despatch reached me from the upper part of the country, requiring aid against, as near as can be judged, 800 Indian warriors; who have thought proper to whip, on our soil, two companies of militia. So great a number very justly gives alarm to our population. On Wednesday next I take the field against them, with as many volunteers as I can obtain, and Capt. Tracy's company of Riflemen; to give security to our citizens, is all I expect to accomplish, until our Governor puts me in sufficient force to drive the scamps out of the swamp, which I hope will be done with all expedition. In the different engagements, many men have been wounded, and one mortally.—If the enemy chose, or had an idea of offensive warfare, they could lay waste the entire country; nor could 20 men be found prepared to meet them—fortunately ignorance predominates; and instead of bold, they use a dastardly warfare. You are at liberty to give publicity to the above.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. HOPKINS.

To C. MacArdell, Esq., Darien, Ga.

TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 2d inst. gives an account of a skirmish which took place between a party of nine Texin Surveyors and a band of Indians, in which one Indian was killed.—Another skirmish (it continues) occurred a few days since near Tenostitan, between a party of settlers from the vicinity of Fort Oldham and a number of Indians, who were concealed in a dense thicket.—A charge was made upon the Indians, who waited until our men were within pistol shot, when they fired, killed two, and put the company to flight. A company of six or eight men went the next day to reconnoitre the ground, and found the bodies of the two individuals who had been killed lying where they had fallen. They had not been scalped; but a part of their cloths had been taken away, and the gun of one of them had been broken to pieces; the barrel and lock had been taken, but the breech was left.

Mobile Examiner.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that President Houston has vetoed the act for the removal of the seat of Government to the Colorado.

We learn from the same paper, that the steamboat Tomichichi arrived at 2 Orleans on Wednesday from Florida, and brought to Port Jackson 275 Seminole, and 80 negroes. She burst one of her boilers on the morning of the 11th instant, 25 miles outside

of the Balize, scalding five of the crew of them severely; one of whom was well, the first engineer.

FROM THE N. Y. Evening Post.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Albany, Captain, arrived from Havre, having left that port 9th May. "Our own files not having reached at a sufficiently early hour to make a lock, the owner, for Paris papers to the May inclusive."

GREY'S BRITAIN.—The British House of Commons was occupied on the 4th of May with a bill for regulating the practice by which more than one living called the Bill on the reality of Benefices. Mr. Hume complained of the bill was not an efficient measure of reduction to a scale of £200, and living ought to be appointed to report that the bill was not more than one benefice or living should be minister, and that if money should be taken from the larger livings and added to the smaller, the division would be for Mr. Hume's motion was carried 107.

The typhus fever of a malignant type was in London, principally among the laboring poor. The poor law commissioners had called the attention of the medical officers to the subject, and were endeavoring to ascertain whether its prevalence could be traced to any local causes. They met and agreed that it could not be so traced, the disease appeared in the best drained and most healthy, as well as the most crowded, low and filthy districts, and was then unanimously agreed to recommend the establishment of hospitals for the reception of such as are attacked with malignant fever.

STEAM GIG.—Mr. Hancock who has been sent to build steam wagons in England, and who was in the city of London, on the 3d of April, in a steam gig of his own construction, and by two of his friends. He passed through the principal streets in the city of London, and remained a considerable time before the London Courier, with extraordinary interest.

FRANCE.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of reducing the 5 per cents has been taken. The measure of reduction was adopted, and the ministers were left in a minority, members voting with them against the bill, the measure 251. It was decided on the 4th of May.

The trial of Hubert and his accomplices in a conspiracy against the King of the French has begun. The French papers contain an abstract of the indictment.

A letter, dated at Oran, April 16, says that the city increases and becomes more beautiful every day. It will be ere long, says the writer, the handsomest town on the shores of the Mediterranean. Genoa and Naples only excepted. Perfect tranquility reigns in the neighborhood of the harbor of Tama and Raschomga, are now friendly. The number of foreign vessels arriving at Oran is greater than that of French vessels.

The weather in France continued to be very pleasant for the month of April. On the 28th of the month Fahrenheit was 44.5, and the thermometer stood at 22 degrees of Reaumur.

A later journal mentions that the cold had been succeeded by great heat on the 5th of May, the thermometer stood at 22 degrees of Reaumur.

SPAIN.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 7th of May: "Bayonne, May 4th.—On the 27th of April, Espartero came up with the Carlist expedition, Negri, between Burgos and Burecar, and completely destroyed it, taking 2,000 prisoners, among upwards of 200 were captured."

NARBONNE, May 4th.—Two Carlist companies surrounded in the Castle of Oresta, near Narbonne, the troops of Baron de Meer, capitulated on the 3d of April."

Prince Lichnowski, in consequence of the war, was at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, on the 30th of April. He complained to the King that he had not been regularly paid for some time, and that the King of Prussia, occupied with religious dissertations, forgets Count Carlos.

The marriage of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, Duke de St. L., who is now in Belgium, to the Signora Strozzi, a young lady seventeen, is on the point of taking place, according to a letter from Florence.

The project of a railroad from Florence to Livorno, is revived with some prospect of success.

GERMANY.

A letter from Frankfurt, published in the newspapers, says that the Prussian Government intend to conceive doubts of being seconded by Austria in its attempt to settle the difficulty at Cologne. Emperor of Russia has, however, taken part with Prussia. The movements of the Prussian army, the Duke of Posen, in favor of the Archbishop of Cologne and his party, have been the Russian Government for the tranquility of Catholic subjects in Poland.

BELGIUM.

Violent disturbances have lately taken place in the streets of the city of Brussels. There was a proposal to mob the house of the Prussian Ambassador, from which the crowd was only dispersed by the earnest remonstrances of the burgomaster.

HOLLAND.

The commerce of Holland, as separated from Belgium, appears to be increasing. The shipping in 1837 had been 536 ships; and 105,372 tons more than the year preceding.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 4th May.—Sales of cotton for the week ending this day were 39,710 bales, at 1-8 advance in import of 1-8.

May 3.—Sales 3,000, at prices favorable to buyers.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, May 8.—Sales of cotton 7,925 bales, at old rates—import 3,160.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker, Judge of the County Court for an Order compelling the Administrator of Henry Box to make titles to the following lands: To-wit: the West half of the North quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4, E. 1, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of the T. 15, R. 4, E. 1. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made once a month for four months of the foregoing petition, that the Court may determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOPKINS, June 7, 1838.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 28, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS,
S. WOOD, WM. C. PRICE,
J. KELLY.

We are authorized to announce M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce M. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for Sheriff of this district, at the ensuing election, and there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the County of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for re-election to the Representative Branch of the next Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the Legislature.

We are requested to state that B. MADISON, of Boiling Spring, Beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

Fourth of July, 1838.

The undersigned committee, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national Independence, beg leave to report:

That they have appointed, as orator of the day, H. SMITH, Esq.—HENRY L. MARTIN, Esq., as the Declaration of Independence.

L. JOHN T. POPE, Marshal of the Day—R. D. ROWLAND, Judge C. A. GREENE, and J. SCOTT, Esq. Vice Presidents.

They have employed John B. Pendleton, Esq., to furnish a first rate tavern dinner for all who may wish to be served upon the basement story of Court House, as much strong drink as may be desired while dining, and a variety of wines after removal of the cloth for the purpose of drink.

They will, in due time, prepare and read to the President, thirteen sentiments, of which is respectfully submitted.

Jacksonville, June 23d, 1838.

M. BURT, JOHN D. HOKE, E. T. SMITH, JAMES CROW, H. L. MARTIN.

and adopted; June 23d, 1838.

L. Martin, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the undersigned committee, do hereby invite, through the columns of the Republican, to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion, which their efforts call upon us to celebrate.

From the above report and proceedings, it will be perceived that suitable arrangements have been made by a portion of our fellow-citizens, for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national Independence.

We understand that something like the following will be the order of the day. At ten o'clock a procession will be formed upon the public square, headed by music, to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, accompanied by some remarks from L. Martin Esq., and immediately thereafter an oration will be delivered by E. T. Smith.

The ladies from the country as well as those of the village are respectfully invited to attend, which the procession will be disbanded, and company repair to the Court House, where it will be prepared at half past one. We deem it necessary to use any arguments with friends from the country to induce them to put upon that occasion, further than to assure of a hearty welcome by their friends in town, and the occasion is one which will ever be memorable to the American people.

The following communication from Messrs. Michael, Burden, and Stead, it will be seen, has been reported, published in our paper before last, turns out to be entirely false. In relation of their statement, "that the report about the least foundation," we are now enabled to state, that the gentleman reported to have murdered, has since been in our office, and present, we believe, in this place.

GRANT. Having seen in your last paper a statement of a murder, which is said to have been committed on the Turnpike Road in Benton County, to Mr. Robinson, and also finding that very generally reported, that a man was murdered some where upon that road, we thought it our duty to state, that the gentleman reported to have murdered, has since been in our office, and present, we believe, in this place.

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, ELI BURDEN, S. STEAD.

A public meeting held in the Town of Jefferson, the County of Cherokee, and State of Alabama, on Saturday 16th June, 1838, and from the County of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the next session of our State Legislature.

Col. John Lowry was made Chairman, when following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a band of armed soldiery, in the service of the United States, belonging to Captain Watts' company, and stationed in the neighborhood of this place, having set at defiance the authority of the County at defiance, by repeated violations of the rights of the citizen, as well as by attempting to overrun the municipality of our Town, by a premeditated attempt to rescue from the common jail of the County a member of their Company, who had been lawfully sentenced to imprisonment by the proper authorities for a gross violation of law; call aloud for that expression of public indignation, which their lawless and high handed conduct requires.

Resolved, That we view the conduct of those in command of said company, in interfering with, and attempting to settle disputes between white man and white man in relation to their respective rights to improvements, by the turning out of the one and installing the other by military force, as a dangerous usurpation of power, and a gross and unjustifiable outrage upon the rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That the unwarrantable extent to which they have gone, in taking up our respectable and peaceable citizens, and confining them in their guard house, justly merits the indignation of every freeman and calls aloud for the protective interference of the proper authorities.

Resolved, That the late attack of a part of said company under the command of Lieut. B. HAVEN, in attempting to rescue from the common jail of said county, one of their body, committed by the proper authorities of the State of Alabama for a gross violation of law, was highly reprehensible and ought to meet the displeasure of and correction from their superior officers.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forthwith forwarded to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, and that they be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

JOHN LOWRY, Chairman Com.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor.—The subject of the Rail Road at Wetumpka, and of clearing the obstructions from the head of the falls of the Coosa to the foot, has engaged the thoughts of many; and ought to engage the thoughts of many more. It is a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Cherokee County, in particular. Jefferson, the seat of Justice, situated as it is, at the Cedar Bluff, on Coosa River, bids fair to be a very important place, in the event, that the downward navigation of the river, can be so improved, so as to afford safe and easy passage for flat and keel boats, at all stages of the water; and upward and downward passage (by means of the Rail way round the falls) for steam boats up as far as Jefferson, or even beyond it. Whether this can be effected, is a question, that may be answered differently by different persons. To those who believe both the Rail Road and the clearing of the river, cannot be accomplished, I would just say, "According to thy faith, so be it unto thee." But to the enterprising and persevering, I would say, faith, like unto a grain of mustard seed, will insure the removal of, not only mountains, but hills, rocks, lack of money, & other impediments, too numerous, and too trivial to mention. Weak and faint hearts, seldom gain the desired objects, while the bold, the resolute, the persevering determined spirits, conquer all obstacles, carry on their plans, achieve their objects, and establish the world with their successes. Let the immortal Washington, and his contemporaries quailed before apparent difficulties; had they been disheartened at their want of funds, lack of men, and lack of food and clothing for what few they had; or had they been frightened at the wealth and abilities of their enemies; the free and happy family of the United States, might this day be struggling in slavery under European tyranny. Had the ingenious and skillful Fulton, been disheartened at difficulties, even the sneers and scoffs of his enemies; and of the world, and the opposing opinion of his friends, the erection of steam boats would yet have remained a secret. Had the champion of American Internal Improvement, De Witt Clinton, relaxed his energy, when opposed by the opinions of multitudes, New-York would have no canals; at least internal improvement would now be lagging far behind its present place. What is thirty thousand dollars when compared to the vast good to be accomplished by the clearing of the Coosa River? What is 300,000 dollars, paid out of the funds which are and which will be in the hands of the State; when compared to the happiness, prosperity, and character of the citizens of one of the sovereign States of the United States? Mr. Editor, should these hasty lines find room in your paper, you shall certainly hear from me again on this subject. Your obedient servant, E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following report of the operations of the Mint for the past month. The information it gives must be very gratifying to every one.—Globe.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, June 5, 1838.

Sir: I send you to-day the usual report, required by the Department, of the gold coinage in May, and I now present to you, the following statement of the whole amount of coinage done at the Mint during the same month:

Denomination. Value. No. of pieces.

Half Eagles, 195,295 00 39,059

Quarter Eagles, 21,972 50 8,789

Half Dollars, 174,000 00 348,000

Quarter Dollars, 49,000 00 196,000

Dimes, 62,500 00 625,000

Half Dimes, 26,500 00 530,000

Cents, 8,785 00 878,500

Totals, \$538,052 90 2,625,348

This statement shows an amount of work greater than has ever been heretofore done at the Mint in the same time, since the labor is proportional, not to the value of the coins, but more nearly to the number of pieces. It will be observed that 2,229,500 coins have been struck, of less denomination than the half dollar; and we are still busily occupied with the fabrication of these small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished.

The Mint at New Orleans, after having various unforeseen difficulties to overcome, commenced coining on the 7th of last month; so that all the branch Mints are now in full operation.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed) R. M. PATTERSON, Director.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

During last week there were several fresh attempts to burn the City of Charleston. One or two buildings in Meetingstreet were destroyed, but the fire was checked without doing further mischief. Great exertions have been made to ferret out the wretches who have caused so much alarm and distress, but as yet they have proved unavailing. We are inclined to the belief, however, that

the incendiaries will soon be apprehended, if it has not already been done, when they will be dealt with as they deserve.—Greenville Mountaineer.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday, Mr. Taylor moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole on those bills upon which progress had already been made, and on which leave had been granted to sit again. The motion prevailed, and Mr. McKenney resumed the chair; and the committee first took up the bill for the relief of Benjamin Gannett. [This bill presents a curious case. The claimant is represented as the surviving husband of Deborah Gannett, to whom he was lawfully married on the 7th day of April, 1784: that she died on the 29th of April, 1827. In the early part of her life she said Deborah enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Revolution, under the assumed name of Robert Shurtliff, where she faithfully served her country three years, and was honorably discharged in November, 1783.

On account of a wound received in the services, she received a pension as an invalid until the passage of the act of 18th March, 1818, and received a full pension under the act until her decease. The effects of the wound which she received followed her through life, and probably hastened her death. The petitioner is represented to be eighty-three years of age, infirm in health, and in indigent circumstances. He had two daughters dependent on charity for support. He claims that he may receive the amount of the pension of his wife from the time of her decease, and that it may be continued to him until his death. The claim is sustained by good evidence, and Mr. Hastings represented that the claimant is now dead, and moved an amendment, whereby the children of the claimant may receive the pension.

The amendment was adopted in committee, and the bill ordered to be reported.—Omnibus.

Pleasant news from Naples.—"Street robberies are becoming frequent here, and if the police does not become more vigilant nobody is safe. Four murders, committed within a short time, have caused a great sensation. The thieves are not contented with robbing their victims, but murder them, to be more sure of their prey. They are armed not only with daggers, but pistols, which is not extraordinary in a city where firing in the streets is so frequent. The police has arrested several persons so armed. The distress in the country is great, partly because, for some years, so few strangers have visited us. The weather is bad & rainy. Vesuvius frequently emits flames and red hot stones."—Extract of a Letter.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The Albany Argus of Monday morning publishes in a postscript, the following letter containing some additional particulars of the criminal act lately committed on our frontier. The editor says that it comes from a source which entitles its statements to entire credence:

WATERTOWN, June 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The following statement relative to the seizure and burning of the British steamboat, Sir Robert Peel may be relied on as correct:

On her passage up the St. Lawrence, she stopped at Well's Island, seven miles below French Creek; about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 30th May, to take in a supply of wood. While she was doing this, twenty-one (some accounts say twenty-two) persons entered on board, armed and disguised, took forcible possession of her, turned the crew and passengers on shore, and after committing robbery, set her on fire, and she was burnt to the water's edge. There is some reason to fear that there was loss of life; but this is not certain.

I do not learn that there was any suspicion here that any such outrage was in contemplation, and the news of it caused a very general surprise. It has been subsequently ascertained that these marauders had two encampments on an island in the St. Lawrence, called Abel's Island, lying about midway between French Creek and Well's Island, at which they had rendezvoused a short time before their attack.

Ten persons have been already committed to the jail of this county, on the charge of having participated in the outrage. All these, except one, are refugees from Canada. It is probable that a few American citizens were associated with them, but the perpetrators were mostly persons from the British provinces, and assigned as the motive for destroying the boat, the desire to retaliate for the loss of their property in Canada.

The Sir Robert Peel was a boat of the middling size, new last year, and cost about \$40,000. The quarters of the boat were owned by British subjects, and the other quarter by Mr. Bacon, of Ogdensburg. She had not much freight on board.

The robbers got considerable money, but most of it (\$6,000) has been recovered, and is now in the possession of the civil officers of this county. A commendable degree of zeal and activity has been manifested by them to detect and bring to justice the offenders. They will probably all be ascertained.

This affair, as it was natural should be the case, produced great excitement in Canada; but the people of that province are becoming satisfied that this movement was not known or apprehended by our citizens, except the few that were engaged in it; that it is strongly reprobated here; & that proper exertions have been and will continue to be made among us to bring the perpetrators to justice.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OUTRAGE. The Steamboat Telegraph fired into by a body of armed men at Brookville.

We fear that a crisis is approaching which will throw our frontiers into the whirlpool of strife; for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as are those continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries; and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the fearful storm, which gathered beneath the smoke of Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing, but the interposition of Divine Providence, can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet, if not willfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we gather them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follow:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brookville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visit and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to "come to." The captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and four of the balls entered the Ladies' Cabin!—One passed within a few inches of the chamber maid and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our government, they will not, of course be delivered up. In that case, our government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the government, or if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed, we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought that it was aught else than an unauthorized act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Those on board of the Telegraph suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is folly to disguise it) war will ensue.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, to be Judge of the Orphan's Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

CONSULS. Ferdinand E. Hassler, for the port of Panama.

Jacob H. D. Meza, for the Island of Cuba.

REGISTER. Jacob T. Bradford, to be Register of the Land Office at Mardisville, Alabama, from the 16th June, 1838.

MEXICO. Extract from a letter received from a gentleman, dated.

MEXICO, May 10, 1838.

"An act was passed on the 1st instant, by the House of Representatives, conferring upon the President extraordinary powers for an unlimited time, excepting, however, the right to banish, or take the life of, a Mexican citizen, save by process of law. Having been subsequently rejected by the Senate, and sent back to the House of Representatives for reconsideration, it was repassed by an unanimous vote of that body, granting to the President the power to raise an army of one hundred thousand men, and the necessary funds, and to have resort to the means which he might deem most conducive to the interest of the nation, and requisite to carry his plans into effect. It is understood that the portion of the priest party in the Congress which advocated the measure in the first instance, for the purpose of enabling the President to take measures called for by the emergencies of the times, fearing that he might extend these powers to the confiscation of church property to pay the expenses of the war, have withdrawn their support from the measure, wishing to confine his powers to confine his powers to the raising of funds by the ordinary mode of taxation. Intelligence has been received from Yucatan that the whole of that State had pronounced for federation. A severe battle was fought at Merida, the capital, between the national troops and the militia, six thousand of whom had obtained arms from Balize, Honduras. Four hundred men perished in the conflict."

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious, and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive Ostler, and provided supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

FRANCIS BURKE. Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

EAGLE HOTEL. This large and commodious Tavern stands, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON. Talladega, June 7, 1838.

NOTICE. M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE. May 31, 1838.—tf.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD. Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—tf.

Jacob Farney, } Benton Circuit Court, April Term, 1838.

T. T. Stephens, } IN CHANCERY. On motion of Complainant by his counsel, it is fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above entitled cause, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes; ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK. May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

Jacob H. Pritchard, } BENTON CIRCUIT COURT, April Term, 1838.

Jacob Aderholt, } IN CHANCERY. Vs. Thomas T. Stephens.

ON motion of the complainant by their counsel, it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a resident of the State of Alabama—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the defendant in the above entitled cause do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next for the said County of Benton, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of complaint filed in the above entitled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the minutes; ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK. May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

THE State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, intestate, for the sale of the following lands, described as follows: The West half of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in Town ship fourteen of Range four East, in the District of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres and 20-100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range four east in the District of Huntsville, Alabama, containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER. May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

THE State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Edwards, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of his Executorship for final settlement.—It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days, requiring all persons in any manner interested in said estate and final settlement, to be and appear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, and shew cause, if any they have or can shew, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed and final settlement made with said Executor, and the same admitted to record.

Copy—Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

THE State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

THE term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board. June 7, 1838.

THOMAS J. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE. JOHN D. CRIMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS. Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

est and most lasting obligations; a class of citizens, sir, whose spirit for enterprise is unequalled, and whose many courage has never been surpassed in the hour of their country's danger from an invading foe. I rejoice, said Mr. B. to know that in our heaven-favored America, a freeman is neither disfranchised in consequence of his poverty, nor in consequence of his having settled upon the public lands, and I trust, sir, that every despised & abused settler upon the Government lands will, on all fit and proper occasions, cause his just rights and influence to be felt and respected by all aspirants to office. Sir, said Mr. B. to what class of citizens do we look for soldiers to fight the battles of our common country? Is it to the land speculators, the rich, and the "well born," that we look? No, sir, no, it is to the laboring poor men of the country, including the abused settlers upon the public lands, who have been denounced within the walls of this Capitol, on more than one occasion, as a band of "lawless intruders and land pirates." And, sir, shall we now refuse to protect this meritorious class of our fellow citizens in their just claims upon the favor of the Government under which they live? I trust not, Mr. Chairman.

Sir, if you but trace the history of the new States and Territories from their earliest settlement by a white population up to the present period of time, it will be perceived that much the greater portion of the entire population of those States and Territories, settled upon the public lands before they became purchasers, and it is to this description of population more than to any other, that the Government is mainly indebted for the value that has been given to our vast public domain. But for the spirit of enterprise displayed by the adventurous sons of the West, much the greater portion of the now cultivated regions west of the mountains, would, until the present period of time, have remained in a state of nature, and the habitation of the aborigines, and beasts of prey.

I am aware said Mr. B. that pre-emption laws have been objected to on the ground that they involve inflicting claims and claiming interests, and other evil consequences. This was the case under the act which authorized floating claims. But, sir, the present bill guards against like consequences in future. It provides that where two or more persons have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each of them shall have an equal share therein, but shall have no claim to lands elsewhere by virtue of this bill, should it become a law.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the general provisions of the present bill, as it came from the Senate, and having received the approval of a majority of the Public Land committee on the part of this House. Sir, said Mr. B. if time would permit, I might go much more at length into the discussion of this subject; but I am not much in the practice of making speeches on this floor. "For Buncombe," and knowing that there is other business of much importance to the country and to individuals to be acted upon in the short time yet remaining of the present session of Congress, I will conclude my remarks by saying that, to my mind, there is no measure whatever which recommends itself more strongly to the favor of Congress, upon every principle of justice and humanity, towards a meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, who have settled in the western wilds.

Mr. Ewing said he would not make a speech for Buncombe for the House, nor should he enter into a history of his life for, when he gave that, he should give it entire. He spoke highly of the character of the squatters, and referred to an alleged attack made upon them elsewhere by an individual, (Mr. CLAY,) which he pronounced false, and said such an attack had never been made.

Mr. E. moved to amend the amendment by granting to the State the right of pre-emption to the Miami reserve lands, except to those already settled which he stated to be only by about half a dozen families.

Mr. Chapman inquired if the amendment, which proposed to give a State a grant of land was in order. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw it, and bring it forward upon some other occasion, as it had the effect of embarrassing the bill.

Mr. Ewing said it was intimately connected with pre-emption rights to public lands, and the disposition to be made of them, and was so intimately connected that they could not be separated.

Mr. Herod called for a division of the question, on Mr. Ewing's amendment, so as to take the question first on that branch of it giving the pre-emption to the State, and next on that in relation to the individual settlers on the Miami lands.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, remarked that the proposition to grant pre-emption rights to a State was new in principle. Lands had been granted heretofore to the States, but never pre-emption to them.

Mr. Ewing denied there was any novelty in the principle, unless the bill itself was a new one; and would deny a right to a whole sovereign State, which was not refused to its citizens.

Mr. Dunn, in view of the existence of the combinations that would be formed at the sale, did not believe the United States would acquire more from the proceeds, than if the State of Indiana got it at the minimum price. Moreover, by granting it to the State, the Treasury would be in the immediate receipt of the money.

Mr. Pope suggested that the amendment should be altered so as to compel the State, if she entered any part of the lands to take the whole.

Mr. Underwood explained, and severely condemned the whole plan. It was giving a State the privilege of speculating on the lands, over the heads of the settlers, and, after the grant was made, the State would apportion out the land, and watch those boys who were about to squat. He said if pre-emption rights were to be granted at all, he would say hands off from all distinctions—let the settlers stand upon equal terms everywhere. The land, he was told, was worth three, four and five dollars an acre; and instead of allowing the State of Indiana to speculate, and pocket the profit, he would prefer to alter the law so as to compel settlers to pay those prices, and let the United States have the profit.

Mr. Dunn replied with an argument to show that it was proper to benefit the State, because the principle of granting pre-emptions was intended to reward those who went and settled the western lands in advance of others; and such persons would have the benefit of this provision.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, opposed the amendment. It was enough for him to know that it proposed to benefit the State of Indiana; and, if that State was to be benefited, he wished to know how a distinction could be drawn between that State and others. Why, he asked, should not the old States be benefited in the increase of value? or why should a preference be given to Indiana over other States containing public lands.

Mr. Herod gave an explanation of the situation in which these lands were; and advocated the amendment.

The question was then taken, and decided in the negative.

So the amendment offered by Mr. Ewing was rejected without a division.

The question then recurred upon the original amendment.

Mr. White, of Indiana, again advocated the amendment of Mr. Ewing, on the ground that it would be brought forward hereafter as a distinct proposition, and appeared to prefer it not embarrassing the pre-emption bill.

Mr. Casy remarked that the amendment appeared to him to be superfluous, on the ground that the following clause in the body of the bill, would exclude the Miami Reserve—it was in these words: "That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person, or persons, in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which such settlement or improvement was made."

Mr. Doon remarked that if Mr. Casy's construction was the correct one, still the amendment of the Committee on the Public Lands could do no harm, as it might make the bill itself less objectionable to those who were opposed to it.

Mr. Goode then moved to amend the amendment by granting the reserved alternate sections at the price of \$2 50 per acre, on the Miami canal line, in the State of Ohio, except those sections now settled and improved.

Mr. Snyder hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio would not prevail. It proposed to grant an exclusive right to the State of Ohio, in exclusion to individuals. The present bill is one extending to the settlers on public lands the right of pre-emption to one quarter section. Its principles are general and equitable; its object is to protect the labor of the poor man from the rapacity of the wealthy speculator. The proposition of the gentleman will embarrass, if adopted, the progress and passage of this bill; and I deny that it is consonant with the principles of the measure now under consideration. This bill extends to the settlers on the public lands protection, and a guarantee for their labor and, on the other hand, the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio would exclude the most valuable lands exclusively for the State of Ohio, and refuse the right of pre-emption to the settlers on that portion of the public domain. I, for one, cannot consent that this bill shall be so encumbered.

If the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio has merits, I will vote for it in a separate and distinct bill. There has been abundant time during all of this long session to propose his measure; there is yet time. I hope the friends of a pre-emption will join me in voting down this amendment, so that this important bill for the relief of a most meritorious class of citizens will stand on its own merit, and speedily meet with the favorable action of this House. When the principles of this bill come up for discussion, I shall avail myself of the occasion to present my views more fully on the subject.

The amendment of the House committee was then agreed to.

The next amendment was in relation to certain fractions in Palmyra district, Missouri, which was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prevent persons from getting more than one pre-emption.

Mr. Lincoln remarked that he had submitted the following amendment, when the bill was originally reported.

"To insert in the 25th line, after the words: United States, the following words: 'Nor shall the benefit of this act extend to any person who has before availed himself of a pre-emption right to the entry of any of the public lands, and acquired a title thereto by reason of such entry.'"

Mr. Underwood having temporarily withdrawn his, Mr. Lincoln moved the above.

Mr. U. said the gentleman's amendment did not provide for the mode of ascertaining the fact, and he therefore preferred his own and moved it, as it required the settler to set forth his disclaimer on oath.

Mr. Lincoln's objection to that was, that he always disapproved of putting an individual's rights on the faith of his own testimony. It was a dangerous practice, and he, therefore, preferred his own amendment.

Mr. L. then went at large into a review of the bill, and contended for the right of the old States to the public lands in common with the new States, and that they should not be given away either to settlers or to new States. He was in favor of granting these pre-emption rights to settlers; but wished to restrict them, so that the same person could not take one pre-emption after another, and thus cover an undue quantity of land. He also made and argued the point, that a pre-emption right should be gained only by some service in making improvements, and that merely because he staid on a quarter section of land over night, he should not acquire a right to purchase it in the morning.

He went upon the ground, that lands not offered for sale by the Government might be secured by pioneers, who settled and improved the land, but that a mere temporary stopping should not give a pre-emption right, because he did no good to the country and performed no service to entitle him to the right. He would offer an amendment to make the residence four months next preceding the first of December, so that those who went and sowed wheat, and felled timber, and established a house, should acquire a right to it, and not be liable to be turned out houseless after he had done the service of a pioneer and had become a citizen and a resident. Such an amendment he thought as liberal as Western people could justly ask, and coupled with the one then before the committee, that the pioneer should have but one pre-emption right, instead of allowing him to monopolize, he was willing to go for the bill. Should such propositions be called liberal, he was willing to be denounced here and at home; but he would also be willing to appeal to a jury of Western men, to decide upon their justice.

Mr. L. then discussed the policy of the measure as affecting the prices of lands and the interests of the old States.

Mr. May moved an amendment to extend the law granting pre-emption rights to any persons who may now or shall hereafter have lived twelve months upon the public lands; and after some remarks upon objections made by Mr. Lincoln to the bill in its present shape, he went at length into an argument to show the expediency of the measures he proposed to insert in the bill.

Mr. Boon replied to the remarks of Mr. Lincoln, chiefly to the point relative to obtaining successive and separate pre-emption rights. He did not think such occurrences could take place often, as it did now and then, when an actual settler moved from one location to a better, he thought no evil would accrue.

Mr. Lincoln said, according to his notion, the person who removed in such a manner was a speculator.

Mr. Loomis spoke at length in favor of actual settlers upon the public lands, and was in favor of affording them every facility which could be granted, with proper safeguards against frauds. He was opposed to selling the lands in large quantities to non-residents, to hold and sell hereafter. If any benefit was to accrue from an increase of value, it ought to go to actual settlers, or remain to the U. States, instead of being given to speculators. He did not understand the policy of confining the application of the bill to settlers up to December last, and did not see why it should not be brought down to the present time, or to the first of June; and he read a letter from a western correspondent to show that it would be a hardship to those who came a little later than the day set, and had been compelled to settle upon land not brought into the market, with the expectation of acquiring a pre-emption right. He proposed to offer an amendment at the end of the bill, to provide for a prospective system of settling & acquiring pre-emption rights, when such an amendment should be in order.

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise, with a view to have the amendments printed.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, wished that a vote might be taken on some of the merely verbal amendments already offered. He had some time since proposed an amendment, and had it printed, which he intended to offer as a substitute for the bill; but, since then, he had, upon consultation with

a competent officer of the land office, made some very important alterations, and he had a strong hope that it would now meet the assent of a large majority of the House.

Mr. Randolph again moved that the committee rise; but gave way to Mr. Lincoln, who moved another amendment, with a view to have it printed with the rest.

Mr. Randolph then renewed his motion to rise, which was carried in the affirmative; and the committee rose and reported.

By general consent, the bill and various amendments, pending, and notice of given, were all ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Bronson moved to take up the bill in relation to the Rock River and Lake Michigan Canal. Mr. Williams of North Carolina moved an adjournment: lost—only 29 voting for it.

The above bill was then taken up, the question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in sundry amendments.

Mr. White of Indiana moved several verbal amendments, which were agreed to, as did also Mr. McKay.

Mr. Pettkin moved an amendment giving the State the equity of revocation; but it was disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading tomorrow—ayes 94, noes 34.

Sundry bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice, and referred to their appropriate standing committees.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill, to secure the payment on certain commissions on duty bonds to collectors of the customs, was taken up, and agreed to.

Mr. Chapman then said, for the purpose of testing the sense, he would move to make the pre-emption bill the special order of the day for tomorrow, after the hour of one o'clock, when the other orders would be disposed of.

Mr. Briggs interposing a motion to that effect, which prevailed, and

The House adjourned.

From the Charleston Southern Patriot

FREE BANKING.

The notion of creating bank capital on mortgages of real estate, or on the pledge of public stocks, appears to occupy much of the attention at present of those who wish to effect the double purpose of improving our system of currency and calling into activity the dormant resources of real capitalists, whether in this country or in Europe.

The New York scheme seems to be the origin of most of these attempts. It would really appear as if it were conceived that any amount of capital may be employed in banking, that the mercantile or agricultural wants of the country may require, without reference to that equilibrium between the currency of this and other parts of the commercial world, which is an important element in any system of circulation that may be devised. In the New York plan, but one object seems to have occupied the minds of its framers, to wit: the security of the note holder while level of value between the money of the United States and the money of other countries with which we have constant commercial intercourse, appears to have been entirely lost sight of. The idea is propounded, in the utmost confidence, of extending, by associations of capitalists, private banking ad libitum.

Capitalists of fifty millions of dollars are spoken of as about being called suddenly into existence by the magic words: *free trade in banking*, as if increase of wealth depend on a legislative fiat, or the mere will to become rich and prosperous.

We have no question but the confidence of the community in bank issues may be entirely secured by the devices of ingenuity; but the laws of nature cannot be counteracted by artificial contrivances, however well adjusted on system. One of these laws is that there is a balance to be maintained between the productive powers and commercial enterprise of different countries exhibiting the mutual dependencies of trade. If the only true measure of the quantity of paper money that can be put into circulation is the desire and ability of individuals to borrow of banks of issue, then the whole labor of the country might be diverted into one department of production, and there could be nothing like relative excess of produce in that department. Thus, if two-thirds or one-half the value of the lands and slaves employed in the cultivation of cotton should be mortgaged to create a fund for banking—turned by the alchemy of credit into capital as the basis for issues of paper money, and each mortgage were to borrow in proportion to his wealth, we should have nearly every slave now employed in the culture of other products converted into a cultivator of our great staple. We need scarcely say that the equilibrium between the wants of its purchasers and the ability of its producers would be entirely destroyed.

But it is on this equilibrium that the level of money and prices depends. We are all well aware that an excessive stimulus to production, if not attended by an equal stimulus to consumption, is accompanied by such a fall of value that the medium of circulation partakes also of a relative depreciation with that of produce. We see it constantly exemplified that a mere temporary excess from over abundant crops, unaccompanied by a correspondent increase of consumption, leaves less value in the hands of the cultivator than if his crop was not above an average product. What then would it be if his lands and negroes were coined into credit, and he could convert two-thirds or even one-half of their value into the means of extending his cultivation?

All schemes of banking which do not look to the preservation of the relative value of the currency as compared with the currencies of other countries, but regard exclusively the security of the note holder (as seems to be the case on the New York plan) is defective in one of the main ingredients of a sound system. We may argue this question until doomsday, and we shall arrive in the end at the sole legitimate, practical, conclusion, that the true and only mode of preventing depreciation of paper money from excess, is its ready convertibility into gold or silver. This is the law of nature, which the wit of man can neither evade nor circumvent by devices. The principle of forming a portion of banking capital of securities, whether public or private, placed in pledge with a public officer, as a guarantee for the issues, and which can be quickly convertible into the precious metals, is salutary to a certain extent.

This prevents depreciation of the currency from discredit, but leaves the evil of depreciation from excess without remedy, by allowing unlimited competition in the formation of bank capital, and the creation of paper money. We therefore, think the principle of free trade in banking, in permitting the almost unrestrained issuing of paper money to private associations and individuals, extremely dangerous. It is, in effect, an abandonment of the standard, and gauging the currency by a false measure, namely, the wants of producers and of commercial persons, by those new facilities which are to be found in the mortgage of real estate, and the pledge of stocks. There cannot be too great competition in banking on real capital placed on deposit, but the substitution of one species of credit for another, be it public or private, making the measure of the issues of pa-

per the extent to which that credit can be used, will and must work, in the end, injuriously.

FROM FLORIDA.

(From the St. Augustine Herald, June 2d.)

"GAREY'S FERRY, May 28, 1858.

"Two days ago, Capt. Thigpin, of a company of volunteers, now mustering here, gave notice to Col. Twigg that a party of Indians had been at John's Ferry, on New River, about 40 miles north of this place. With his usual activity, our gallant commander, Col. Twigg, ordered Capt. Bullock, with E. company, 2d Dragoons—the only one company then at Garey's Ferry, to proceed at once with the sixty men of Capt. Thigpin's, to Fort Harlee, there to be reinforced by as many men as could be spared, and pursue the Indians until they came up with them.

"These Indians are thought to be runaway Creeks, and to have been camping about New River and its vicinity for sometime. Their number has not been ascertained, but twenty-five fires have been seen."

An express from Micanopy, arrived yesterday, states that Capt. Tompkins, at that post, expected to have a fight with Tigertail on the 30th. Tigertail was near him with plenty of women and men, and full of fight. The Tallahassee were with him. The despatch says that two companies of Dragoons had been sent out to fight him.

[From the Jacksonville Courier, June 7.]

INDIAN WAR AGAIN.—By Mr. Stephen Hull, direct from Suwannee, we learn that the Indians have again given employment to our brave frontier population.

Mr. H. says, "on Saturday last, a person hunting in the vicinity of Falling Creek Settlements, discovered fresh Indian signs, and immediately turned to the settlement and informed Capt. Sanderlin, who started in pursuit the next morning. The Indians were overtaken near the Okefinoke Swamp, and a sharp conflict ensued, in which it is said the whites acted bravely; but after having two of his men wounded (one severely, the other mortally,) Capt. S. was compelled by the superior force of the enemy to retreat.

"The next morning, however, he concluded to give them another trial—and he overtook them, engaged, and was again driven back—the force of the Indians not known, but supposed to be about double the number of the whites. We hope for further particulars in time for our paper."

DARIEN, Geo., June 7.

We hasten to lay before our readers the contents of the following letter, received this day from St. Mary's. It is from Maj. Edward Hopkins, who it will be seen, has promptly entered the field against the savages. We are certain that victory will perch upon his standard, if he has material to act upon. Volunteers! fly to Camden, young men of McIntosh, show your spirit, and rush to the battle field!

ST. MARY'S, June 2.

Dear Sir—To-day a despatch reached me from the upper part of the country, requiring aid against, as near as can be judged, 800 Indian warriors; who have thought proper to whip, on our soil, two companies of militia. So great a number very justly gives alarm to our population. On Wednesday next I take the field against them, with as many volunteers as I can obtain, and Capt. Tracy's company of Riflemen; to give security to our citizens, is all I expect to accomplish, until our Governor puts me in sufficient force to drive the scamps out of the swamp, which I hope will be done with all expedition. In the different engagements, many men have been wounded, and one mortally.—If the enemy chose, or had an idea of offensive warfare, they could lay waste the entire country; nor could 20 men be found prepared to meet them—fortunately ignorance predominates; and instead of bold, they use a dastardly warfare. You are at liberty to give publicity to the above.

Very respectfully, yours.

E. HOPKINS.

To C. MacArdell, Esq., Darien, Ga.

TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 2d inst. gives an account of a skirmish which took place between a party of nine Texin Surveyors and a band of Indians, in which one Indian was killed.—Another skirmish (it continues) occurred a few days since near Tenostitlan, between a party of settlers from the vicinity of Fort Oldham and a number of Indians, who were concealed in a dense thicket.—A charge was made upon the Indians, who waited until our men were within pistol shot, when they fired, killed two, and put the company to flight. A company of six or eight men went the next day to reconnoitre the ground, and found the bodies of the two individuals who had been killed lying where they had fallen. They had not been scalped; but a part of their cloths had been taken away, and the gun of one of them had been broken to pieces; the barrel and lock had been taken, but the breech was left.

Mobile Examiner.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that President Houston has vetoed the act for the removal of the seat of Government to the Colorado.

We learn from the same paper, that the steamboat Tomichichi arrived at 3. Orleans on Wednesday from Florida, and brought to Port Jackson 275 Seminoles and 30 negroes. She burst one of her boilers on the morning of the 11th instant, 25 miles outside

of the Balize, scalding five of the crew of them severely, one of whom was well, the first engineer.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Albany, Captain [name], arrived from Havre, having left that port 9th May. "Our own files not having reached at a sufficiently early hour to make a lock, the owner, for Paris papers to the May inclusive."

GREY'S BRITAIN.—The British House of Commons was occupied on the 4th of May in the regulation of the practice by which in the Church of England are allowed more than one living—called the Bill on the Bill of Benefices. Mr. Hume complained that the bill was not an efficient measure of reform. He thought that all livings ought to be reduced to a scale of £200, and moved that the bill should be instructed to report that no appointment of a person should be made to more than one benefice, or living. Lord Russell said in reply, that many of the livings were not sufficient for the subsistence of a minister, and that if money should be taken from the larger livings and added to the smaller, the occasion discontent among the clergy. The bill then divided—for Mr. Hume's motion carried 107.

The typhus fever of a malignant type is in London, principally among the laboring poor. The poor law commissioners have called the attention of the medical officers to the subject, and are endeavoring to ascertain whether its prevalence could be traced to any local causes. They met and agreed that it could not be so traced, the disease appeared in the best drained and most healthy, as well as the most crowded, low and filthy districts, and was then unanimously agreed to recommend the establishment of hospitals for the reception of such as are attacked with malignant fever.

STEAM GIG.—Mr. Hancock, who has been sent to build steam wagons in England, set off on the 3d of April, in the afternoon, in a steam gig of his own construction, attended by two of his friends. He passed through the principal streets in the city of London, and remained a considerable time before Galton's manoueuvering, and turning his gig into the London Courier, with extraordinary effect.

FRANCE.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of reducing the 5 per cent tax on land was 251 to 251. The measure of reduction was rejected, and the members voting with them against the measure 251. It was decided on the 1st of May.

The trial of Hubert and his accomplices in a conspiracy against the King of the French has begun. The French papers contain a statement of the indictment.

A letter, dated at Oran, April 16, says that the city increases and becomes more beautiful every day. It will be ere long, says the writer, the handsomest town on the shores of the Mediterranean. Genoa and Naples only excepted. The tranquillity reigns in the neighborhood. The number of foreign vessels arriving at Oran is greater than that of French vessels.

The weather in France continued to be pleasant for the month of April. On the 25th of April, Fahrenheit was at 64, and on the 26th, 61, and on the 27th, 61, and on the 28th, 61, and on the 29th, 61, and on the 30th, 61.

A later journal mentions that the cold had succeeded by great heat on the 5th of May, in the thermometer stood at 22 degrees of Reaumur, 81½ of Fahrenheit.

SPAIN.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 7th of May.

"Bayonne, May 4th.—On the 27th of April, Espartero came up with the Carlist expedition, Negri, between Burgos and Bureacer, and completely destroyed it, taking 2,000 prisoners, whom upwards of 200 were captured. The list baggage and artillery were captured. The Carlists, May 4th.—Two Carlist companies surrounded in the Castle of Oresta, near Vitoria, the troops of Baron de Meer, capitulated on the 4th of April.

Prussia, Lichnowski, in the [name], was at Stuttgart, in Württemberg, on the 20th of April. He complained to the King that the Carlist sides had not been regularly paid for some time, and that the King of Prussia, occupied with religious dissertations, forgets Carlos.

The marriage of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, Duke of St. Lru, who is now in his thirtieth year, to the Signora Strozzi, a young lady, seventeen, is on the point of taking place, according to a letter from Florence.

The project of a railroad from Florence to Livorno, is revived with some prospect of success.

GERMANY.

A letter from Frankfurt, published in the [name] papers, says that the Prussian Government intend to conceive doubts of being seconded by Austria in its attempt to settle the difficulty at Cologne.

The Emperor of Russia has, however, taken part with Prussia. The movements of the Archbishops of Cologne and his party, have been the Russian Government for the tranquillity of Catholic subjects in Poland.

BELGIUM.

Violent disturbances have lately taken place in the streets of the city of Brussels. There was a proposal to mob the house of the Prussian Ambassador, from which the crowd was only dissipated by the earnest remonstrances of the burgomaster.

HOLLAND.

The commerce of Holland, as separated from Belgium, appears to be increasing. The imports in 1857 had been 536 ships; and 105,579 tons more than the year preceding.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 4th May.—Sales of cotton for the week ending this day, 39,710 bales, at 1-8 advance—import 4,000.

May 3.—Sales 3,000, at prices favorable to buyers.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, May 6.—Sales 7,925 bales, at old rates—import 3,160.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1858.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker, to compel the Administrator of Henry Bon, to make a title to the following lands, to-wit: the West half of the North quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4, E. 3, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of the T. 15, publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition, that the first Monday in September next, the Court determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, June 7, 1858.

Public notice is hereby given that the Court of the County of St. Clair, Alabama, has ordered that the following lands, to-wit: the West half of the North quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4, E. 3, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of the T. 15, publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition, that the first Monday in September next, the Court determine on the legality of the contract.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 28, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS, W. WOOD, Esq., WM. C. PRICE, J. KELLY.

We are authorized to announce Mr. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for this district, at the ensuing election, and there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq., of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the County of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for the Representative Branch of the next Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Representative Branch of the ensuing Legislature, May 31, 1838.

We are requested to state that B. MARLSON, of Boiling Spring, Beat, will serve, if elected, Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

Fourth of July, 1838.

The undersigned committee, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national Independence, beg leave to report:

That they have appointed, as orator of the day, SMITH, Esq.—HENRY L. MARTIN, Esq., to deliver the Declaration of Independence.

JOHN T. POPE, Marshal of the Day—J. FORNEY, President—Col. J. D. HOKE, R. D. Rowland, Judge C. A. Greene, and Scott, Esq. Vice Presidents.

They have employed John B. Pendleton, Esq., to furnish a first rate tavern dinner for all who may wish to be served upon the basement story of Court House, as much strong drink as may be desired while dining, and a variety of wines and liquors, and the removal of the cloth for the purpose of drink. They will, in due time, prepare and in to the President, thirteen sentiments, of which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURT, JOHN D. HOKE, E. T. SMITH, JAMES CROW, H. L. MARTIN.

and adopted, June 23d, 1838.

L. Martin, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the undersigned patriots who have been invited, through the columns of the Republican, to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion, which their movements call upon us to celebrate.

From the above report and proceedings, it will be perceived that suitable arrangements have been made by a portion of our fellow-citizens, for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national Independence.

We understand that something like the following will be the order of the day. At ten o'clock, a procession will be formed upon the public square, headed by music, to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, accompanied by some remarks from L. Martin Esq., and immediately thereafter, an oration will be delivered by E. T. Smith.

The ladies from the country as well as those of the village are respectfully invited to attend, which the procession will be disbanded, and company repair to the Court House, where they will be prepared at half past one. We deem it necessary to use any arguments with friends from the country to induce them to be upon that occasion, further than to assure of a hearty welcome by their friends in town, and an occasion is one which will ever be memorable to the American people.

The following communication from Messrs. Michael, Burden, and Steed, it will be seen, reported murder, published in our paper before last, turns out to be entirely false. In relation to their statement, "that the report about the least foundation," we are now enabled to state, that the gentleman reported to have murdered, has since been in our office, and present, we believe, in this place.

GRANT: Having seen in your last paper a statement of a murder, which is said to have been committed on the Turnpike Road in Benton Co. by Mr. Robinson, and also finding that very generally reported, that a man was murdered there, where upon that road, we think it is to the benefit of travellers that there is no such thing as a murder committed on that road, and that the report is without the least foundation. What have given rise to such a report, we are unable to say; but we feel warranted in saying that a falsehood so well calculated to alarm travellers, and their friends, and to do no good to any man. Travellers, and the public generally, are assured, that there is no danger in travelling upon that road as we believe we may say that such an outrage, and too vigilant to allow perpetrator of such a crime to escape without punishment.

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, ELI BURDEN, S. STEED.

A public meeting held in the Town of Jefferson, the County of Cherokee and State of Alabama, was attended by the citizens of the County and from the county, on Saturday 16th June, 1838. John Lowry was made Chairman, when following preamble and resolutions, were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a band of armed soldiery, in the service of the United States, belonging to Captain Watts' company, and stationed in the neighborhood of this place, having set the civil authority of the County at defiance, by repeated violations of the rights of the citizen, as well as by attempting to overrun the municipality of our Town, by a premeditated attempt to rescue from the common jail of the county a member of their Company, who had been duly sentenced to imprisonment by the proper authorities for a gross violation of law, call aloud for that expression of public indignation, which their lawless and high handed conduct requires.

Resolved, That we view the conduct of those in command of said company in interfering with, and attempting to settle disputes between white man and white man in relation to their respective rights to improvements, by the turning out of one and installing the other by military force, as a dangerous usurpation of power, and a gross and unjustifiable outrage upon the rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That the unwarrantable extent to which they have gone, in taking up our respectable and peaceable citizens, and confining them in their guard house, justly merits the indignation of every freeman and calls aloud for the protective interference of the proper authorities.

Resolved, That the late attack of a part of said company, under the command of Lieut. B. Hawton, in attempting to rescue from the common jail of said county, one of their body, committed by the proper authorities of the State of Alabama for a gross violation of law, was highly reprehensible and ought to meet the displeasure of and correction from their superior officers.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forthwith forwarded to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott; and that they be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

JOHN LOWRY, Chairman Com.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor.—The subject of the Rail Road at Wetumpka, and of clearing the obstructions from the head of the falls of the Coosa to the foot, has engaged the thoughts of many; and ought to engage the thoughts of many more. It is a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Cherokee County, in particular. Jefferson, the seat of Justice, situated as it is, at the Cedar Bluff, on Coosa River, bids fair to be a very important place, in the event, that the downward navigation of the river, can be so improved, as to afford safe and easy passage for flat and keel boats, at all stages of the water; and upward and downward passage (by means of the Rail way, round the falls) for steam boats up as far as Jefferson, or even beyond it. Whether this can be effected, is a question, that may be answered differently by different persons. To those who believe both the Rail and the clearing of the river, cannot be accomplished, I would just say, "according to thy faith, so be it unto thee." But to the enterprising and persevering, I would say, faith, like unto a grain of mustard seed, will insure the removal of, not only mountains, but hills, rocks, lack of money, and other impediments, too numerous and too trivial to mention. Weak and faint hearts, seldom gain the desired objects, while the bold, the resolute, the persevering determined spirits, conquer all obstacles, carry on their plans, achieve their objects, and astonish the world with their success.

Mr. Editor, Washington, and his contemporaries quailed before apparent difficulties; had they been disheartened at their want of funds, lack of men, and lack of food and clothing for what few they had; or had they been frightened at the wealth and abilities of their enemies; the free and happy family of the United States, might this day be struggling in slavery under European tyranny. Had the ingenious and skillful Fulton, been disheartened at difficulties, even the sneers and scoffs of his enemies, and of the world, and the opposing opinion of his friends, the erection of steam boats would yet have remained a secret. Had the champion of American Internal Improvement, De Witt Clinton, relaxed his energy, when opposed by the opinions of multitudes, New-York would have no canals; at least, internal improvement would now be lagging far behind its present place. What is thirty thousand dollars when compared to the vast good to be accomplished by the clearing of the Coosa River? What is 300,000 dollars, paid out of the funds which are and which will be in the hands of the State; when compared to the happiness, prosperity, and character of the citizens of one of the sovereign States of the United States? Mr. Editor, should these hasty lines find room in your paper, you shall certainly hear from me again on this subject. Your obedient servant,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following report of the operations of the Mint for the past month. The information it gives must be very gratifying to every one.—Globe.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, June 5, 1838.

SIR: I send you to-day the usual report, required by the Department, of the gold coinage in May, and I now present to you the following statement of the whole amount of coinage done at the Mint during the same month:

Denomination.	Value.	No. of pieces.
Half Eagles,	195,295 00	39,039
Quarter Eagles,	21,972 50	8,789
Half Dollars,	174,000 00	348,000
Quarter Dollars,	49,000 00	196,000
Dimes,	62,500 00	625,000
Half Dimes,	26,500 00	530,000
Cents,	8,785 00	878,500
Totals,	\$538,052 90	2,625,348

This statement shows an amount of work greater than has ever been heretofore done at the Mint in the same time, since the labor is proportional, not to the value of the coins, but more nearly to the number of pieces. It will be observed that 2,229,500 coins have been struck, of less denomination than the half dollar; and we are still busily occupied with the fabrication of these small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished.

The Mint at New Orleans, after having various unforeseen difficulties to overcome, commenced coining on the 7th of last month; so that all the branch Mints are now in full operation.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed) R. M. PATTERSON, Director.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

During last week there were several fresh attempts to burn the City of Charleston. One or two buildings in Meeting street were destroyed, but the fire was checked without doing further mischief. Great exertions have been made to ferret out the wretches who have caused so much alarm and distress, but as yet they have proved unavailing. We are inclined to the belief, however, that

the incendiaries will soon be apprehended, if it has not already been done, when they will be dealt with as they deserve.—Green-ville Mountaineer.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday, Mr. Taylor moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole on those bills upon which progress had already been made, and on which leave had been granted to sit again. The motion prevailed, and Mr. McKen-nan resumed the chair; and the committee first took up the bill for the relief of Benjamin Gannett. [This bill presents a curious case. The claimant is represented as the surviving husband of Deborah Gannett, to whom he was lawfully married on the 7th day of April, 1784; that she died on the 29th of April, 1827. In the early part of her life she said Deborah enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Revolution, under the assumed name of Robert Shurtleff, where she faithfully served her country three years, and was honorably discharged in November, 1783.

On account of a wound received in the services, she received a pension as an invalid until the passage of the act of 18th March, 1818, and received a full pension under the act until her decease. The effects of the wound which she received followed her through life, and probably hastened her death. The petitioner is represented to be eighty-three years of age, infirm in health, and in indigent circumstances. He had two daughters dependent on charity for support. He claims that he may receive the amount of the pension of his wife from the time of her decease, and that it may be continued to him until his death. The claim is sustained by good evidence, and Mr. Hastings represented that the claimant is now dead, and moved an amendment, whereby the children of the claimant may receive the pension.

The amendment was adopted in committee, and the bill ordered to be reported.—Omnibus.

Pleasant news from Naples.—"Street robberies are becoming frequent here, and if the police does not become more vigilant nobody is safe. Four murders, committed within a short time, have caused a great sensation. The thieves are not contented with robbing their victims, but murder them, to be more sure of their prey. They are armed not only with daggers, but pistols, which is not extraordinary in a city where firing in the streets is so frequent. The police has arrested several persons so armed. The distress in the country is great, partly because, for some years, so few strangers have visited us. The weather is bad & rainy. Vesuvius frequently emits flames and red hot stones."—Extract of a Letter.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The Albany Argus of Monday morning publishes in a postscript, the following letter containing some additional particulars of the criminal act lately committed on our frontier. The editor says that it comes from a source which entitles its statements to entire credence:

WATERTOWN, June 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The following statement relative to the seizure and burning of the British steamboat, Sir Robert Peel may be relied on as correct:—On her passage up the St. Lawrence, she stopped at Well's Island, seven miles below French Creek, about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 30th May, to take in a supply of wood. While she was doing this, twenty-one (some accounts say twenty-two) persons entered on board, armed and disguised, took forcible possession of her, turned the crew and passengers on shore, and after committing robbery, set her on fire, and she was burnt to the water's edge. There is some reason to fear that there was loss of life; but this is not certain.

I do not learn that there was any suspicion here that any such outrage was in contemplation, and the news of it caused a very general surprise. It has been subsequently ascertained that these marauders had two encampments on an island in the St. Lawrence, called Abel's Island, lying about midway between French Creek and Well's Island, at which they had rendezvoused a short time before their attack.

Ten persons have been already committed to the jail of this county, on the charge of having participated in the outrage. All these, except one, are refugees from Canada. It is probable that a few American citizens were associated with them, but the perpetrators were mostly persons from the British provinces, and assigned as the motive for destroying the boat, the desire to retaliate for the loss of their property in Canada.

The Sir Robert Peel was a boat of the middling size, new last year, and cost about \$40,000. Three quarters of the boat were owned by British subjects, and the other quarter by Mr. Bacon, of Ogdensburg. She had not much freight on board. The robbers got considerable money, but most of it (\$6,000) has been recovered, and is now in the possession of the civil officers of this county. A commendable degree of zeal and activity has been manifested by them to detect and bring to justice the offenders. They will probably all be ascertained.

This affair, as it was natural should be the case, produced great excitement in Canada; but the people of that province are becoming satisfied that this movement was not known or apprehended by our citizens, except the few that were engaged in it; that it is strongly reprobated here; & that proper exertions have been and will continue to be made among us to bring the perpetrators to justice.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OUTRAGE.

The Steamboat Telegraph fired into by a body of armed men at Brookville.

We fear that a crisis is approaching which will throw our frontiers into the whirlpool of strife; for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as are those continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries; and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the fearful storm which gathered beneath the smoke of Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence, can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet, if not willfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we gather them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follow:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brookville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visit and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to "come to." The captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but, apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on

board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired; and four of the balls entered the Ladies' Cabin!—One passed within a few inches of the chamber maid and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our government, they will not, of course be delivered up. In that case, our government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the government, or if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed, we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought that it was aught else than an unauthorized act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Those on board of the Telegraph suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American Flag is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is fully to disguise it) war will ensue.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NATHANIEL P. CAESIN, to be Judge of the Orphan's Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

CONSULS.

Ferdinand E. Hassler, for the port of Panama.

Jacob H. B. Meza, for the Island of Curacao.

REGISTER.

Jacob T. Bradford, to be Register of the Land Office at Marietta, Alabama, from the 16th June, 1838.

MEXICO.

Extract from a letter received from a gentleman, dated.

MEXICO, May 10, 1838.

"An act was passed on the 1st instant, by the House of Representatives, conferring upon the President extraordinary powers for an unlimited time, excepting, however, the right to banish, or take the life of, a Mexican citizen, save by process of law. Having been subsequently rejected by the Senate, and sent back to the House of Representatives for reconsideration, it was repassed by an unanimous vote of that body, granting to the President the power to raise an army of one hundred thousand men, and the necessary funds, and to have resort to the means which he might deem most conducive to the interest of the nation, and requisite to carry his plans into effect. It is understood that the portion of the priest party in the Congress which advocated the measure in the first instance, for the purpose of enabling the President to take measures called for by the emergencies of the times, fearing that he might extend these powers to the confiscation of church property to pay the expenses of the war, have withdrawn their support from the measure, wishing to confine his powers to confine his powers to the raising of funds by the ordinary mode of taxation. Intelligence has been received from Yucatan that the whole of that State had pronounced for federation. A severe battle was fought at Merida, the capital, between the national troops, and the militia, six thousand of whom had obtained arms from Balize, Honduras. Four hundred men perished in the conflict."

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, and he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious, and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive ostler, and provided supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

FRANCIS BURKE.

Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern

Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON.

Talladega, June 7, 1838.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE.

May 31, 1838.—tf.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—tf.

Jacob Forney, } Benton Circuit Court, April Term, 1838.

T. T. Stephens, } IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of Complainant by his counsel, it is fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above entitled cause, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes;

ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

Jane H. Pruitt } BENTON CIRCUIT COURT, April Term, 1838.

Jacob Adair, } IN CHANCERY.

Complainants.

Thomas T. Stephens, } vs.

Defendant.

ON motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a resident of the State of Alabama.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the defendant in the above entitled cause do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next for the said County of Benton, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of complaint filed in the above entitled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the minutes;

ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, intestate, for the sale of the following lands, described as follows: The West half of North West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in Township fourteen of Range four East, in the District of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres and 20-100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range four east in the District of Huntsville, Alabama, containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER.

May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Edwards, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of his Executorship for final settlement.—It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days, requiring all persons in any manner interested in said estate and final settlement, to be and appear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, and show cause, if any they have or can shew, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed and final settlement made with said Executor, and the same admitted to record.

Copy—Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER.

May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board.

June 7, 1838.

THOMAS J. WALKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville,

Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE MARCH TO THE TOMB.

BY T. HOOD.

We come forth from the dreadful Unknown,
Where the bars of Eternity close,
And we hasten through life like the streams that
flow on
To the fountain from whence they arose.
We come out from the cradle and tire
Of the sweets of the milk and the knee,
For the restless young spirit hath ever desire
To a loftier branch on the tree;
And we rise till ambition looks light
On the blessed hallow of home,
When new pleasures to seek or new treasures to
get,
To the four winds of heaven our faces we set,
But we'll meet where the past generations have met,
For we're all on our march to the tomb.

The lover goes out to the grove,
Where Beauty's idolaters stray,
And he basks in the sunny illusions of love,
Till his merry heart dances its day.
The hero seeks honor in power,
And exults in the battle-field train,
But he thinks not of Fate, who is winging the hour
When the slayer shall rest with the slain;
And we love till the spoiler lays waste
Our idols of beauty and bloom,
And we fight till the day of our triumph is past,
When the strong and the weak in one balance are
cast,
And the heavy-toned lesson assures us at last,
That we're all on our march to the tomb.

The miser delights in his gold,
And he toils after heap upon heap,
Till the change of his countenance comes & behold!
He has sown what another shall reap.
Yea, the king hath no boon from his birth
To ensure a less pining span,
For the prince in his pomp is but dust of the earth,
And his days are the days of a man.
So we treasure our toils till they glad
The dull slobber that comes in our room,
And we reign till the rulers of empire are laid,
Where the sceptre that levels distinctions is sway'd
And their destinies sound like a voice from the
dead,
That we're all on our march to the tomb.

A FRAGMENT.

"Well, well, I think it's likely; but don't
tease me any more. Your brother has mar-
ried a poor girl, one whom I forbid him to
marry, and I won't forgive him if they all
starve together."

This speech was addressed to a lovely girl
scarcely eighteen years old—beautiful as the
lily that hides itself beneath the dark waters.
She was parting the silvery lock on her father's
high, handsome forehead, of which her
own was a miniature; and pleading the cause
of her delinquent brother who had married
against her father's will and had consequently
been disinherited, and left to poverty.
Old Mr. Wheatly was a rich old gentleman,
a resident of Boston. He was a fat, good
natured old fellow, somewhat given to mirth
and wine, and sat in his arm chair from morn-
ing till night, smoking his pipe and reading
the newspaper. Sometimes a story of his
own exploits in our revolutionary battles, fil-
led up a passing hour.—He had two children
the disobedient son, and the beautiful girl
before spoken of.—The fond girl went on
pleading.

"Dear father, do forgive him; you don't
know what a beautiful girl he has married,
and—"

"I think it's likely," said the old man "but
don't tease, and open the door a little, this
plaguy room smokes so—"

"Well," continued Ellen, "won't you just
see her now, she is so good—and the little
boy he looks so innocent—"

"What did you say?" interrupted the fa-
ther, "a boy? have I a grand child? why
why, Ellen I never knew that before? but I
think it's likely. Well, now, give me my
chocolate, and then go to your music les-
son."

Ellen left him. The old man's heart be-
gan to relent. "Well," he went on, "Charles
was always a good boy, a little wilder so
at college, but I indulged him, and he was
always good to his old father, for all; but he
disobeyed me by marrying this poor girl,
yet, as my old friend and fellow soldier, Tom
Bonner, used to say, we must forget and for-
give. Poor Tom! I would give all the old
shoes I've got, to know what has become of
him. If I could but find him or one of his
children—heaven grant they are not suffer-
ing!—This plaguy smoky room—how my
eyes water! I'll bid but know who this
girl was, that Charles has married—but I
have never enquired her name. I'll find
out and—"

Then you will forgive him?" said Ellen,
rushing into the room.

"I think it's likely," said the old man.
Ellen led into the room a beautifully boy
about two years old. His curly hair and
rosy cheeks could not but make one love
him.

"Who is that?" said the old man wiping his
eyes.

"That—that is Charles' boy," said Ellen
throwing one of her arms round her father's
neck, while with the other she placed the
child on his knee. The child looked tenderly
up into his face, and lisped out "grandpa
what makes you cry so?"

The old man clasped the child to his bosom,
and kissed him again. After his emotion
had a little subsided, he bade the child tell
his name.

"Thomas Bonner Wheatly," said the boy.

"I am named after grandpa."

"What do I hear," said the old man.—
"Thomas Bonner your grand father?"

"Yes," lisped the boy, "and he lives with
Ma—"

"Get me my cane!" said the old man,

"and come Ellen, you come along—be quick
child!"

They started off at a quick pace, which
soon brought them to the poor though neat
lodgings of his son. There he beheld his old
friend, Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner
weaving baskets, while his swathed limbs
showed how unable he was to perform the
necessary task. His lovely daughter the
wife of Charles, was preparing their frugal
meal, and Charles was out seeking employ-
ment to support his needy family. Mr.
Wheatly burst into tears.

"It's all my fault!" sobbed the old man as
he embraced his old friend, who was petrified
with amazement. When they had become
a little composed—"Come," said Mr. Wheatly
"come all of you home with me, we will all
live together; there is plenty of room in my
house for us all."

By this time Charles had come. He as-
ked his father's forgiveness, which was
freely given, and Ellen was almost wild with
joy.

"Oh, how happy we shall be," she exclaim-
ed, "and father, you will love little Thomas
—and he'll be your pet, won't he?"

"Ay," said the old man, "I think it's like-
ly."

COL. WHARTON'S RESIDENCE.
The New Orleans Picayune gives the fol-
lowing description of Col. Wharton's resi-
dence in Texas. It must be a desirable
place.

"This estate at the distance of six miles
from Velasco, is of the most picturesque kind.
The mansion occupies one of the most beau-
tiful situations that could be chosen, being
located in an island of live oaks—(islands, in
Texas, are clumps of forest wood in the midst
of prairies)—the grounds are ornamented
with a great variety of shrubs and trees, and
in a lake of clear water with bluff banks,
spreading over about fifteen acres, in the shape
of a horse shoe. The house is situated on
the outside of the shoe, at the point of the lake
corresponding to the toe of the shoe, the gar-
den being immediately on the edge of the wa-
ter. Here the Colonel has an apparatus for
watering the garden from the lake—and in the
beds, there are five hundred kinds of
exotic plants, which Col. W. has himself
imported. Beyond the lake, and in the cen-
tre of the horse shoe, is the orchard—where
every variety of fruit that is suitable to the
climate blooms in the richest profusion. This
orchard is reached by means of a boat, which
is always kept at the foot of the garden for
the purpose. In the waters of the lake there
is a great abundance of fish—which circum-
stance, we understand, is likely to render the
little Wharton's pretty considerable rivals of
the great Isaac Walton."

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A tragedy of
a painful and appalling character, was re-
cently perpetrated in the western part of
Alabama. The particulars as recorded in
the Lakeville Express, are somewhat to the
following effect: A young lady of great per-
sonal attractions, the daughter of a farmer
in that neighborhood, had formed an acquaint-
ance with a youth of wild dissolute habits,
and her parents in consequence forbade him
their house, and exerted themselves to sever
the connexion, by providing "Miss Julia
Maria" with a steady, middle-aged husband.
—The squire having performed the cere-
mony, "the happy couple" set off for their home
on the great prairie, and for six months the
lady appeared perfectly reconciled to her lot,
and exerted herself to love, honor and obey
her liege lord.—One morning as the farmer
was returning home with his rifle and dogs,
he met his former rival, who accounted for
his sudden appearance by saying he had just
returned from New Orleans, where he had
made a rare speculation in Texas lands, and
that it was his intention to emigrate to his
new property, so soon as he had completed
some family arrangements.—The unsuspec-
tious husband invited his friend to pass a day
or two with him, saying that although he
should be obliged to go to Lakeville then ex-
actly, the other could amuse himself until his
return by shooting the prairie hens, or fen-
cing in a patch of corn, whichever he pleas-
ed.—The other consented, and returned to
the house with the hospitable farmer. The
next day the young man renewed his inti-
macy with his former sweet-heart, and finally
succeeded in exacting a promise that she
would the next morning run away with him.
The husband, in the mean time, had gone on
a tour to the prairies, in search of game, and
was not expected to return for several days.
He had his misgivings however; and return-
ed home late at night, he was a horrified
witness of his own dishonor. Without at-
tempting to disturb the guilty pair, he fired
his house in three different places, the flames
creeping through the upper stories, and en-
circling the roof of his once happy home.
The wretched woman and her paramour
were aroused from their adulterous dreams
by the flames, and rushed to the windows to
save themselves by leaping out, but below
stood the infuriated husband with his rifle,
and the moment the casement was open he fired
with unerring aim, and they both fell amid
the burning ruins.—Phil. Enquirer.

Severe Sentence.—The Wilmington (Del.)
Gazette says—"The trial of John Kennedy,
who was arrested a few weeks since in this
city on a charge of robbing Mr. Thomas
Vandever, while on his way to market, was
closed on Wednesday last, when the jury re-

turned a verdict of guilty. He was yester-
day sentenced to pay to the state a fine of five
hundred dollars, to stand on the pillory for
the space of one hour, shall be publicly whip-
ped with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back
well laid on, imprisoned for a term of two
years, and upon the expiration of such im-
prisonment, to be disposed of as a servant to
the highest and best bidder or bidders for the
term of ten years."

A Child killed by a Game Cock.—At Nancy, a
boy seven years old, a few days ago, having com-
mitted some fault, was confined by his schoolmas-
ter in an out-house, where a game cock had taken
up his abode. The pugnacious bird was so en-
raged at the intrusion that he attacked the poor child,
and wounded him so severely that he died in twen-
ty-four hours, partly from the effect of the in-
juries he had received, but chiefly from the fright
he had undergone.

Thomas Carn, aged 207 years.—Of this véné-
rable individual the following account is given in
Taylor's *Annals of Health and Long Life*:—"The
most remarkable instance of longevity which we meet with in British history is that of
Thomas Carn, who, according to the parish regis-
ter of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, died on the 26th
of January, 1838, at the astonishing age of 207
years. He was born in the reign of Richard the
second, anno 1381, and lived in the reigns of twelve
Kings and Queens, namely Richard 2d, Henry
4th, 5th and 6th, Edward 4th and 5th, Richard
3d, Henry 7th and 8th, Edward 6th, Mary and
Elizabeth. The veracity of this statement may
be readily ascertained by any person who may
choose to consult the above register."

Curtis on Health.

JOHN COCHRAN
AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will, attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

NOTICE.
ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the
Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the
following described Lots of Land and Town Lots,
(viz.) The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27
T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W.
1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S. W.
& J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Green-
field & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S.
24, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in
the Town of White Plains, containing one acre,
with all the appurtenances, lying west of Lots
No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W.
Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the
Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt.
H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and
others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville,
known and designated as Lot No. (116), as the
property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance
of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville,
known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits,
at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S.
(1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G.
Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell &
Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless pre-
viously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.
May 24, 1838.—6t

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION,
May 1st, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice
be given by publication in the Jacksonville
Republican for forty days, to all persons inter-
ested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, deceased,
that James Moore and Martha Moore, Admin-
istrators and Administratrix of said deceased,
have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court
their accounts and vouchers for final settle-
ment on the third Monday in June next, at the
Town of Wedowee, at which time and place
all persons interested may attend if they think
proper.

A true copy from the Minutes:
ATTEST, JEFFERSON FALKNER,
May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. CLK.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!
BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the
Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday
in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'-
clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the
law directs.
By order of
T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

June 7, 1838.—td

CASTINGS,
CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 23, 1837.—tf

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.
MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebt-
ed to this Bank under the Extension Law, as
well as to those indebted under the Bond System,
that unless the first instalment on each is punctu-
ally paid, the whole debt will be declared due.
By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, Cash'r.

May 24, 1838.—4t

MILLER & HURD,
PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have now their Saws in operation, and
are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms
cash only.
M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorized Agent in East
Wetumpka, who can give any information required,
and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave-
yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
Northrop's new buildings.

JOB PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:
1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever, 2ndly Bilious
Fever, and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider
all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off
in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or
not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue
together, or if there be no chill at all.
Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or
even 36 hours, without any intermission, and some-
times it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of
the States of this Union, partake more or less of the
intermittent character; and in all their various ap-
pearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile,
giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels,
and thereby communicating health and strength to the
whole system.

It more like a charm than a medicine.
It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and
neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bow-
els as a purgative; during which time the patient feels
no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself
cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has de-
termined me in future, to prepare it only in the form
of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is
both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it
in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the fol-
lowing manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two
common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to
it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a pill or
pills, before he commences the use of this medicine,
I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary.
He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suit-
able for a sick person, without the least danger, or suf-
fering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or com-
mon size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours,
both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks;
children 8 or 10 years old will take 30, or 40 drops,
and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops,
and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6
drops; repeated, and continued, as recommended for
grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or re-
turn of this disease; whether they are cured in this
that or any other way, it would be well to continue
taking three or four doses a day until the strength and
complexion are restored, and particularly, if the per-
son has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack
of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial
should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate
and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and
fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition,
previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chil-
ly sensations for a day or two after. When this dis-
ease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treat-
ment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a
much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bil-
ious fever, and apparently more mild in the commence-
ment.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with
scarcely any remission or intermission, with great pres-
sion of body, and dejection of mind. It may be
well to observe, that Typhus fever is most common in
winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and
fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the
tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the
fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is
apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third
and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of
a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is
apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after
attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stom-
ach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much a-
like in their first stage that physicians often differ as
to their real character, nor does it matter materially,
because the treatment of both should be pretty much
the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does
not require, nor will it bear as much strong sickening,
prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two
last diseases, I give a pill, or one or two doses of
calomel, or some other medicine that will operate on
the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more
strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and
am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such
operating medicines do more harm than good. After
thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and
even without it, if several days have elapsed, and my
patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills
or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8
doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia
Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop,
sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much from
pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 30 or 25
drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person,
(children should take less corresponding with their
ages), and should be become much debilitated from
the continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the
hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy
or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, contin-
uing all the time to use the pills or drops as recom-
mended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little
at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases,
that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be
resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the dis-
ease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever
injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the
last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or
lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment
of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels
to be in rather a coactive than a laxative state. But
should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts
or oil, or open them by injections, and if they be too
laxative, give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or
four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, 11 Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be-
come fixed in the system, it requires time and patience
to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the
foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can
reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases
of debility, particularly so in those cases produced
by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient,
continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons
travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do
well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers
when formed will prevent the formation of them, if
taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses
a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in
succession; after which time, it may be discontinued
for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed,
and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever,
torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only
a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease.
I have observed no material change in fevers unless
we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of
disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be
found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known), would be objected to by
physicians, yet I have no doubt, if it were
properly carried out agreeable to these directions,
it will be found far more successful than those
one, or any other now known, even if it
sides all the time by the patients, even if it
it no hazard of reputation as a medical
practice, shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other
poisonous nature, in this medicine. It is
entirely harmless, and if double the quantity
was taken, no bad effect would be produced.

Experience of more than 40 years, and
latitude and climate, ought to enable me to
some degree of certainty, the most successful
treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result
of experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so plain,
that they cannot be misunderstood.

Some persons may consider, the price of the
medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so
after its efficacy has been experienced.
JNO. SAPPINGTON,
Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this
medicine, have been tendered but I have not
sent only the following from the Register of
Saline County, Mo., which seems to embrace the
many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, south,
and having heard much said in favor of Dr.
Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify,
that there has never yet been any medicine
the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers,
which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fevers
cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and
cases of fever in which I have known it
never failed to effect a cure, so far as known
a shorter time than any other medicine I have
known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons
under fever, as the best remedy known to me.

JOEL H. HART,
Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by
single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elm,
ville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle,
Kalt County Ala.
June 6th, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs
ly compiled from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.
For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED
THE WETUMPKA & COON
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will
be given, and the Company will make payments
every ninety days. The hands will be well fed
and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager of the
road, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—td

*The Jacksonville paper will please pub-
lish the above notice, and forward their account to this
office for collection.

Jacksonville Female Academy
BENTON COUNTY.
A Gentleman of proper age, good moral charac-
ter, and capacity to teach the various branches
taught in such institutions, can find employment
said Academy by making application to the
Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of
August next. For further particulars address the
signed at this place.

By Order of the Board.
RICHARD PACK,
E. L. WOODWARD.

May 10, 1838.
Editors friendly to the advancement of the
cause, will confer a favor on the Board by giving
a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville
STAGE LINE.
LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday
Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega
the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega
Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives at
Jacksonville at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from
Talladega to Jacksonville, and is connected with the
route. It is the subscribers determination to
every accommodation and facility in his power,
who may choose to travel this route. The Stage
office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Co.
Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALL

William McGhee &
John H. Thomas,
vs.
Richard Warren
Thomas & Rus-
sel J. Allen.

In Chancery.
THIS DAY came the Complainants by
Solicitor, on their motion it appeared
satisfaction of the Court, that Richard W.
Thomas, one of the defendants in this
complaint is a non resident of the State of
Alabama—

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